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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 226— BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th Sept.	KANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,604
10th "	CHINA ..		7,982
17th "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	KANPURA ..		16,100
12th "	CHINA ..	NALDERA x	15,963
19th "	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI ..		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	KANPURA ..		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
27th "	RANCHI ..		16,100
31st "	CHINA* ..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,919
24th "	KANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th "	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
1926 14th Jan.	WARFIELD' ..	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer ..	.. ..
18th "	Cargo Steamer ..	.. ..
1st Mar	GOALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th "	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
10th Nov	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA* ..	6,813	
22nd Dec.	DELTA ..	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
23rd Sept	BARALA ..	Busrah via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
25th "	VARELA ..	Busrah via Karachi
26th "	CHAKLA .	Karachi and Kathiawar. Cost ports
28th "	VITA	Karachi and Kathiawar Costports
30th "	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	21st Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru,	T. Sonoyama,	5898	3rd Oct.	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	16th "	30th "
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
*Pacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5,850	15 Sept.	24 Sept.
Celebes Maru	J. Morita	5,863	25 Sep	9 Oct.
Indo Maru	H. Gotoh	5,001	7 Oct.	21 Oct.
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita.	6,734	11 Oct.	25 Oct.

*Passenger Steamer

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Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
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THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT. 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

MAHIM POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME NO. 48.

Scheme for Police Accommodation at Mahim on land, situated near Mahim Fort, within the area known as Mahim Section of the Municipal Ward "G."

WHEREAS a Notification of a Police Accommodation Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme No. 48) was duly published under the Provisions of the above Act in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 30th December, 1920, and 6th and 13th January, 1921, and the said Trustees applied to Government for and did on the 22nd February, 1922, obtain sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by 'inter-alia' a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the said land in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28 and 39 of the said Act and also a plan No. 252, dated 4th December, 1920.

AND WHEREAS it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in the said scheme and the said Trustees have with a view to such improvement altered the said Scheme.

AND WHEREAS the said Scheme as so altered involves amongst other things the acquisition, otherwise than by Agreement of the property as shown on plan No. 189, dated 7th September, 1925, and coloured green thereon.

NOW it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1), 29 (2) (c) and 39 of the said Act that the said Scheme has been so altered and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

The limits of the area comprised in the altered Scheme are as follows:—

On or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 53.

On or towards the East by the portion of property bearing New Survey No. 54.

On or towards the South by a Municipal Road, and

On or towards the West partly by Mahim Fort and partly by a portion of property, bearing New Survey No. 58.

The total area of the land so to be acquired is approximately 6.788 square yards.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the alteration in the said Scheme, a Map (being Estate Agent's No. 189, dated 7th September, 1925) of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the additional land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1925.

R. H. A. DELVES,
Chairman of the Board.

C24114

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY, dated 28th July, 1924, granted by us in favour of Mr. Norman Vautin Tribble, is REVOKED and CANCELLED as from this date (3rd September, 1925)

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
3a, New London Street,
E. C. 3.

24120

NOTICE.

GWALIOR RACES
AUTUMN MEETING 1925.
24TH, 26TH AND 28TH OCTOBER.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES for all Races at the Meeting will CLOSE at 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, 30th September, 1925.

G. B. MARRIOTT,
Lt.-Col.
Secretary, Gwalior Races.

Telegraphic Address:—
"GHORDAUR", Gwalior.

C24027

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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Salary between Rs. 1,000 and 1,200 per mensem according to qualifications. Selected candidate must be ready to join with little delay and will be on probation for six months and thereafter will continue for another 4½ years if found satisfactory during the probationary period.

Apply stating nationality, age, qualifications and experience to the HONORARY SECRETARY, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council), Simla.

24092

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHANKAR VITHAL KULKARNI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Contractor, residing at New Nagpada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

VISHNU RAMCHANDRA KULKARNI, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dholwad Taluka, Junnar District, Poona, temporarily residing at New Nagpada, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

15th day of September, 1925.

Messrs. HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C24144

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COS.' ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW OIL MILLS CO. LTD., having its Registered Office at Wadala, near Sewri, outside the Fort.

(In Liquidation).

PARI VALLABHRAM HEMCHAND, a firm, carrying on business at Sheikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 30th day of October, 1925, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to Mr. N. B. Moos, Esqr., Barrister-at-Law, the Official Liquidator of the above Company, at his Office, situate at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so, required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The Chamber Judge has fixed the 5th day of November, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock for hearing and adjudicating upon the above debts and claims.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1925.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C24140

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1162 of 1915.

PUJANBAI SAIFUDDIN and others ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

SHAMSUDDIN ABMEDALLY and others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court in eight lots, at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 24th day of September, 1925, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

KHETWADY PROPERTY, LOT NO. 1

ALL and singular the piece or parcel of land or ground formerly situated lying or being in the District of Mazagon now in the Sub-District of Fort of Bombay fronting Grant Road No. 2, on the West side thereof now situate at Khetwady 10th, 11th and 12th Lane containing or admeasuring 605.33 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say: "On or towards the East by the property of the late Abdulhusein Heptoola; on or towards the West by Public Road; on or towards the North by a property comprised in Lot Nos. 2 and 3 and on or towards the South by a property now of the late Dorabji Sorabji, together with the appurtenances, dwelling-houses, bungalows, chawls, stables, out-houses, messuages, tenements hereditaments and premises built or standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessments and forming part formerly of No. 17 and latterly Nos. 34, 35 and 36 and now of Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 in the said premises bearing Ward "D" Nos. 2043, 2044 and Street Nos. 1 and 2 and the same premises are now in the occupation and tenure of the tenants and bear Cadastral Survey No. 1029 Girgaum Division.

KHETWADY PROPERTY, LOT NO. 2.

All and singular the piece or parcel of land or ground formerly situated lying or being in the District of Mazagon now in the Sub-District of Fort of Bombay fronting Grant Road No. 2, on the West side thereof now situate at Khetwady 10th, 11th and 12th Lane containing or admeasuring 492 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say: "On or towards the East by the property described in Lot No. 3; on or towards the West by Public Road; on or towards the North by a Public Road and on or towards the South partly by property described in Lot No. 1 and partly by property described in Lot No. 3 together with the appurtenances, dwelling-houses, bungalows, chawls, stables, out-houses, messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises built or standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessments and forming part formerly of No. 17 and latterly Nos. 34, 35 and 36 and now of Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 in the said premises bearing Ward "D" 2045 (1) and Street Nos. 13 and 15 and the same premises are now in the occupation of tenants and bear Cadastral Survey No. 1029 Girgaum Division.

KHETWADY PROPERTY, LOT NO. 3.

ALL and singular the piece or parcel of land or ground formerly situated lying or being in the District of Mazagon now in the Sub-District of Fort of Bombay fronting Grant Road No. 2 on the West side thereof now situate at Khetwady 12th Lane containing or admeasuring 124.33 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the East by the property of the late Abdulhusein Heptoola; on or towards the West by Lot No. 2, on or towards the North by a Public Road and on or towards the South partly by a property described in Lot No. 1 together with the appurtenances, dwelling-houses, bungalows, chawls, stables, out-houses, messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises built or standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment and forming part formerly of No. 17 and latterly Nos. 34, 35 and 36 and now of Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 in the said premises bearing Ward "D" 2045 (2) and Street No. 7A and the same premises are now in the occupation of tenants and bear Cadastral Survey No. 1029 Girgaum Division.

DURGADEVI PROPERTY LOT. NO. 4.

All that quit and ground rent piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or chawls built and standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of the Pathan Street near Durgadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Fort and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-eight (238) square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the North and West by the Government Northbrook Gardens; on or towards the East by the property formerly of Kumbhar Raja Hissoor and now of Kumbhar Heera Puncha; on or towards the South by the said Durgadevi Road or Pathan Street and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2979 and 3142 and Old No. 3142. New No. 9924, Old Survey No. 4462 and New Survey No. 5600 and Cadastral Survey No. 4004 of Bhuleshwar Division and the said messuage tenement thereon were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 37A and 16A and now under Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 and Ward Nos. 7894 and 7895.

DURGADEVI PROPERTY LOT NO. 5.

All that quit and ground rent Government piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon situate lying or being without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay at Pathan Street in the Sub-District of Sub-Registrar of Fort and containing by admeasurement (80) eighty square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the East by the ground of Kumbhar Raja Hissoor; on the West by the property firstly hereinbefore described; on the North by the Government Northbrook Gardens and on the South by the said Durgadevi Road and the said hereditaments is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3142 and New No. 9921 and Old Survey No. 4462 and New Survey No. 5600 and Cadastral Survey No. 4004 of the Bhuleshwar Division and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 18.

LAMINGTON ROAD PROPERTY. LOT NO. 6

All that piece or parcel of land with the buildings created thereon situate on the East side of Chunam Kiln Road in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 1 B/7367 (part) and 1 C/7367 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 1202 of Girgaum Division and by the Municipality under "D" Ward No. 1789 and Street Nos. 7-11 and are estimated to contain by admeasurement a total area of four hundred and twenty-four and half (424½) square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less and are bounded on the North by the other property in the tenure or occupation of the said Bai Ajabboo, on the South by property now or late in the tenure or occupation of Abedin Cumruddin; on the East by a service passage and on the West by the Chunam Kiln Road aforesaid

LAMINGTON ROAD PROPERTY. LOT. NO. 7.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lamington Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 1202 Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "D" Nos. 1790-91 and Street Nos. 1315 and 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the North by the property of Dwarkadas Lalloobhai; on or towards the East by the property of Abdul Hussein Kalimuddin; on or towards the South by the property of Ahmedally Kamruddin and on or towards the West by the said Lamington Road.

SARANG STREET AND KHOKA BAZAAR PROPERTY. LOT NO. 8.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Sarang Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 221 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 520 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 190 and Street Nos. 153-155 and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the North by the property of Mahomedally Noorbhai; on or towards the East by a common sweeper's passage; on or towards the South by Borah Mosque and on or towards the West by Balu Sarang Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 28, Rampart Row, Shushtary Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Commissioner.

C23935

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ESMIAL HAJEE ABDULRAHIMAN, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a broker, residing at Khadak, without the Fort ..... Deceased.

Bai AISHABAI, widow of Esmail Hajee Abdulrahiman and DAWOODBHAI, son of Esmail Hajee Abdulrahiman, both of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Khadak outside the Fort ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-first day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 21st day of September, 1925.

Messrs. LALA AND CO.
Petitioners Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 519 OF 1925.

Re DADABHOY JAMSHEDJI BILLIMORIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi Back Road, lately a Sub-Broker in shares of different Joint Stock Companies and now unemployed. ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th November, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

C24145

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DAWLATRAI RANCHHODJI DESAI, late of Bombay Anavil Brahmin Hindu inhabitant, an Articled Clerk, to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys at-Law ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai DAHIBEN, widow of Daulatrai Ranchodji Desai, the deceased above named, (2) GUNVANTRAI RANCHODJI DESAI, (3) RANCHHODJI AKHUBHAI DESAI, (4) MANIBHAI DAYABHAI DESAI, (5) MAGANLAL RATANJI VIDYARTHI and (6) AMBABEN DAYABHAI DESAI, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons abovenamed being of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, the 2nd a Managing Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe and the 3rd a Solicitor respectively residing at Parekh Street, at Grant Road and at Charni Road outside the Fort of Bombay, the 4th, 5th and 6th persons abovenamed being Hindu inhabitants, the 4th, a landlord and 5th a pleader, respectively residing at Palsana in Baroda state, at Ahmedabad and at Surat, outside the Jurisdiction of this Honourable Court but now temporarily residing at Parekh Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and all the abovenamed persons being the Executors and Executrices of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 12th day of September, 1925.

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA AND DIVAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C24146

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

General Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents.
27-29, Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATED AT HEEV AND RASS AT THANA DISTRICT.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 15 of 1925.

Kalliaji Kanji ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Ramdas Kanji and others .. Defendants.

By order of the Receiver appointed in the above suit by Consent Decree, dated the 17th day of June, 1925, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Hummam Street, Fort, very valuable immoveable landed properties, situated at Heev and Rass, Taluka Shahpur, District Thana and also

1 share of the Khandesh Press Co., Ltd.
5 shares of the Sirdar Carbolic Oils Co., Ltd.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co., Solicitors, 14, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES at BHATWADI 2ND LANE, NEAR GIRGAUM PORTUGUESE CHURCH AND AT KURAL, NEAR MALAD.

Under instructions from Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2420 of 1921, (Anantrao R. Pathare vs. Ganguth J. Pathare and others), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the following date and time:—

(Lot No. 1)—Property at Bhatwadi this day THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

(FIRSTLY)—All that piece of Fazandari land admeasuring about 92 sq. yrds. and registered by the Collector under New S. No. 7902 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward Nos. 385-386 and Street Nos. 17-18, all which premises are situate at Bhatwadi 2nd Lane, near Girgaum Portuguese Church.

(SECONDLY)—All that piece of Fazandari land admeasuring about 115 square yards, registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 7902 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward Nos. 385-386 and Street Nos. 17-18, all which premises are situate at Bhatwadi 2nd Lane.

Both the pieces now form one piece of land and contain by actual measurement 225 square yards and are bounded on the East by a gulley, on the West by the property of Damoder Ganesh, on the South by Bhatwadi 2nd Lane, and on the North by New Bhatwadi.

(Lot No. 2)—Property at Kural, near Malad, tomorrow, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms.

All that piece of land admeasuring 3 acres and 7 gunthes bearing S. No. 5 Pahni No. 1, and assessed at Rs. 4/12/0 together with a big bungalow standing thereon and also together with the shrubs trees and well, all which premises are situate at Monje Kural (near Malad) and bounded on the East by land, belonging to Shamrao Pandurang, on the West by land of Morobi Govindji, on the South by a river and on the North by the boundary line of Malad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the under signed.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF SURPLUS STORES, OFFICE FURNITURE, LARGE SAFE, TYPEWRITER ETC., ETC., OF "THE NEW OIL MILLS CO., LTD." (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from N. B. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of the above Mills Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 5th October, next at 2.30 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Wadala, (Sewri) in the Mills premises a large quantity of surplus stores such as large iron, oil casks of perosine oil tins, one oil engine about, 6 H.P. by 'Worthington and Sons', wire gauze netting, large lot of teak planks and piles, Manilla ropes, large and small pulley blocks, Buffalo forge with pan, platform scale, a large lot of beam scales with weights, galvanized drums, large lot of wrought iron and galvanized pipes, drilling and punching machines, large lot of iron plates, large lot of leather belting of different sides, Brass valves, welding machine by 'Allen Liverside Ltd.', bags of linseed and ground nuts, corrugated sheets, large lot of angle iron and rails, large lot of pulleys of different sizes, iron and steel shaftings, etc., etc.

Also a lot of bungalow and office furniture, such as writing tables, chairs, glass door partition and screen dining table, almyras, one Remington Typewriter, one large iron safe on stand by 'India Safe Co.' etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th September 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Chestnut Country bred gelding.

BENNETT AND CO.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th September, 1925, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—Building St. Nos. 11-12; 1-7-5; 5-6; 29, 29A Case No. 60; 70; 71; 78 Chamber Lane Parel Road near Byculla Bridge.

Building St. Nos. 158; 211A; 230A Case No. 6; 174; Worlee Road and Shambhoo Mahadhave Pakhady.

Two S. P. Shed Nowrojee Hill Road and Chinch Bunder Cross Road.

MENESSE & CO.

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our harges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Qualified YOUNG MEN up to Rs. 200 a month. Particulars free. Apply to SOODA BROTHERS, Post Box 81, LAHORE.
A R1863

EARN MORE MONEY.

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaid College, B. Rawalpindi.
M. Th.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SHOPS FLATS and ROOMS for respectable Parsee and European families; Goverdhandas Mansions, Sopari Baug Road, Parel. For particulars see MISTRY on the premises.
C R1848

HOUSES, FLATS WANTED.

WORLI (Bombay)—WANTED immediately small place, ROOMS with compound, must be cheap. Write NAGI, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1864

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
G R1850

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST or MISLAID—LOST one BONDED WAREHOUSE WARRANT No. 658 Bond No. 1687 of 27-11-24, for 5 Bales Cotton piece-goods of s s Clan Macuith, marked H. A. A./A. N. 6768/72 transferred in the name of Dhamanmal Isardass, Barbabhai Moholla, Post No. 3, Mandvi, Bombay.
P.B. R1851

PERSONAL.

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA, (Off Stn. Malavali).—RE-OPENS as usual on THURSDAY, the 1st of October, 1925. Only those having consumption of the First or Early Stage should seek admission. Site superb, Climate invigorating. Results excellent. If timely availed of, Cure a Certainty. For further particulars and Applications Forms, please write to: THE HON. SECRETARIES, The Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Karla, Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
P

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—One SECOND-HAND BOILER, 30 feet by 7 feet with 125 lbs. pressure immediate delivery. Apply THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES PRESS CO., LTD., Home Street, Bombay.
K 24143

TWO WET DOUBLERS FOR SALE—For immediate sale in excellent working condition. Two (2) Wet Doubling Frames (Scotch system) by Messrs. Platt Bros., Ltd.; year 1910 5" lift, 3¼" gauge and 2¼" dia. of Ring, containing 296 spindles in each frame. Apply to:—THE RAIPUR MFG. CO., LTD., Ahmedabad.
K 24144

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R1869

FINEST KULU APPLES—Fresh Wal nuts, 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5 inclusive of packing and postage. V. P. P. to all parts of India. Agent, ARAMGARH ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
R1788

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment." A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO MILL STORE DEALERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers, by order of the Bank concerned:—

12 Crates and 3 Trusses Asbestos Mill Boards and painted throughout packing; 1 case Asbestos Yarn; 3 Coils Lambeth Cotton Ropes; 12 bales Cotton Driving Rope; 5 cases Files; Taper, Round, Square and Flat Bastard and Smooth.

Deposit 25 per cent.; balance and delivery within three days. Further particulars to be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

POLICE!
POLICE! POLICE!
TWENTY GIRLS VANISH!
SEE! SEE! SEE!

"INTO THE NET"

With EDNA MURPHY and JACK MULHALL
By RICHARD E. ENRIGHT
Police Commissioner of New York City
FOLLOW THE SEARCH BY THE POLICE TO FIND THEM
IT'S A SENSATION!
COMPLETE IN 7 REELS
"FELIX LAUGHS LAST"
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME:—6, 8. & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
NEW CHURNEY ROAD
Will Screen
"CHANDRA KANTH"
OR
"FILIAL DUTY" AND
"SEARCH OF MAGIC JEWEL."
A Super-production of Krishna Films Co.,
Full of Adventures, Jealousy, Passion, Self-sacrifice and Devotion to Parents.
USUAL TIME AND MODERATE RATES.

AT THE PUBLIC REQUEST
Continued for another Week
Popular Film
CHANDER-RAO-MORE
OR
"MURDER OF SHIVAJI"
AT THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
SUPER PRODUCTION OF
UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE,
Written and Directed by
MR. N. D. SARPOTDAR.
Photographed by
MR. P. S. TALGIGRI.
Book this Film at UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE, Dadarkar Building, Gargaum Back Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.). UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORES MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF PICKERS, PICKING BANDS, ROLLER SKINS AND SPRING BUFFERS.

Messrs GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th September, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Sheth Shobhagchand Deepchand, the mortgagees, at their Chawl at Conought Road, near Victoria Gardens, Byculla, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Maugaldas Chimanlal and Co., the mortgagors:—

About 72 gross Wimal Tickers No. 4.
About 58 gross Wimal Pickers No. 4B.
About 2 010 lbs. Picking Bands.
About 105 dozens Roller Skins English 26in. by 22in.
About 338 lbs. Spring Buffers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 23.
S S Jehangir, Constantine, Rabeigh.

LOADING.

Sept. 23.
Steamer Nizam for Calcutta.
Steamer Baroda for Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, September 23).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Cracovia 4566, Trieste 1/x L Trieste.
2 Ranpura 9268 London 26/9 M M Co.
3 Reichenfels, 2919, Karachi N E L Edwards Ltd.
6 Hatipara, 4893, Karachi, 26/9, M M & Co.
8 Ct. Yokohama 4721 Karachi 27/9, K N & Co.
10 Karapara, 3647, Dprban, 7/10 M M and Co.
11 Bassano 3790, Hull 1/10, J. Finlay & Co.
13 Overstone 3247 Karachi 24/9 Grahams.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Cl. Keith 3557, Calicut 25/9 J E & Co.
4 Varela 1932 Basra 25/9 M M & Co.
7 Trident 2689 N.F., N.F. Graham T Co.
10/11 Ceylon Maru, 2995, Kobe, 29/9, N.Y. Kaisha.
15 Baroda, 1899 Persian Gulf. 1/x M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D and E Jaljyoti, 2698, Rangoon, 24/9, Scindia S N Co.
F Vasna 2043 Basra 2/x M M & Co.
F Hatarana, 4592, Calcutta, N.F., M M and Co.
K Dalgoma 3871 N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
M Nordmark, 906, N.F., N.F., L E Ltd.
P Gogra 3151 N.F., N.F. M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

Sept. 23.

FROM LONDON.

China due about 25th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 2nd October, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH.

Nirvana due about 5th October, Agent M M & Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 1st October, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Weissenfels due about 30th September, Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURGH.

Taiwan due about 30th September, Agent E T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st October, Agent Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th October, Agent I Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk, due about 6th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harvard due about 9th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algic, due about 20th September, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Ceylon Maru due about 17th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due about 23rd September, Agent P and O S N Co.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilchand	No. 14 1/2	0	13	6
—Do—	No. 20 1/2	0	15	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	11	9
David	No. 10 1/2	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	11	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	11	6
Sattera	No. 10 1/4	0	11	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	9	9
Light-house	No 6 1/2	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	5	6
—Do—	No 42-2	1	6	0
—Do—	No. 20	0	15	3
—Do—	No. 32	1	2	6

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 22.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 35½ Oct.-Nov. sellers.
Tone:—Quiet
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 42½ Sept. buyers.
Tone:—Closed firm on bear covering fair business.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets 42½ Sept paid buyers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 22.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 14/10½ Oct.-Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/1½ Jan.-Mar. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 15/4 Jan.-Mar. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 15/4½ Jan.-Mar. sellers.
Tone:—Dull easier.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Sept. 22.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6.

BARLEY.

London, Sept. 22.

Karachi Barley 37/6 Aug.-Sept. quoted.

BEST IS BEST

and
THAT CANNOT BE BEATEN.
OUR
KIRLOSKAR PUMPS
have surpassed all Foreign Pumps in every respect.
KIRLOSKAR PUMPS
Are Simplest in Construction,
Are strong and most durable,
Are manufactured in India,
AND ALSO
CHEAPEST IN PRICES.
Write for full particulars to:—
Sole Agent:—KIRLOSKAR PUMPS

K. B. JOSHI & Co.
321, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—KARACHI & MADRAS.
NOTE—All kinds of Myers hand and power spray Pumps as shown in the Block, can be had of us at moderate prices.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Rainfall increased in Bengal and decreased in Deccan. A feeble disturrance of winter type is affecting extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Kumaon Mills North Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, Local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Birar, South Hyderabad. A few falls occurred in United Provinces, Kashmir Central Provinces Bombay Deccan, South East Madras, North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are Akyau, Tezpur and a half inches, Kyaukpyu, Tezpur, Burdwan one, Mymensingh one and half and Coimbatore one and half.

Forecast: Increase in Bihar and Western Himalayas.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 23rd Sept. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 23rd Sept. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct
Colaba Point	..	47 35	77 43	47 20
Fort	..	52 56	74 82	53 57
Esplanade ..	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	..	49 97	77 77	57 78
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Co.	..	—	..	—
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	—	—	—	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, Sept. 22nd

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.871 inches.
Temperature of Air	—	81.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	77 0 "
Dew Point	—	81 0 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	80%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	—	4.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air		87 9 "
Minimum do. do.	—	77.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NW WNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	—	92 miles
Fall of Rain	—	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	—	3.40 "
Do, do year.. ..		50.11 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd Sept.	—	0 00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Sep	h.	m	st	in.	Se	a.	m.	ft	n
W	23	2	5	27	3	23	7	44	18	6
		14	9	26	6		20	1	7	10
Th.	24	2	54	26	6	24	8	30	20	0
		14	43	25	8		20	50	17	3
Fr.	25	3	55	26	0	25	9	45	20	9
		15	41	24	9		21	58	17	9
Sat.	26	3	34	26	8	26	9	10	20	4
		15	1.	25	0		21	32	18	1
Sun	27	6	57	25	9	27	13	34	20	5
		18	49	24	8					
M	28	8	53	26	7	28	1	12	18	0
		20	14	25	4		14	30	19	0
Tu	29	9	9	27	6	29	2	22	17	4
		21	17	26	7		16	14	18	0

	Sunrise	Sunset.
Sept. 24 (Thu.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35m.
Sept. 25 (Fri.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 34m.
Sept. 26 (Sat.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 33m.
Sept. 27 (Sun.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 32m.
Sept. 28 (Mon.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 31m.
Sept. 29 (Tue.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30m.
Sept. 30 (Wed.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 29m.

HYSTERIA CURED.

V. CHINNIAH PILLAI Esq., Catechist, R. C. Church, Velangiman: "My first daughter suffered from Hysteria from a long time and after administering *Lodhra* she was quite free from fits, became pregnant and brough forth a healthy male child.

For particulars about this Medicine Ask your chemist or
KESARI KUTEERAM,
INDIAN CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
EGMORE, MADRAS.
Bombay Agency with
KAVIRAJ PICHU AIVER.
17, Firdosi Buildings,
Matunga, BOMBAY.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

EST. UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF SETH VRAJLAL LANCHHORDAS TARWALA.

BOON TO COTTON MERCHANTS

We have pleasure in announcing that having had wide experience as Commission Agents for 15 years in Cotton, Linseeds, bullion, etc., markets, we have now organised a Special Service for giving instantaneous and effective information as to the prevailing rates for these markets and as to the tone of the markets of the important world centres, and the fluctuations thereto, and have carefully and at great cost selected a staff of experienced and able hands for the purpose.

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We charge as comparatively very moderate commission of Annas Eight per telegram relating to (1.) Bombay markets rates, or (2) Liverpool opening quotations and fluctuations; or (3) New York futures—opening, closing etc.—and any information relating to the tendency of the markets.

Information as to the rates of Liverpool and New York, and the fluctuations there upto 8 and 10 points respectively will be supplied immediately by telephone service to the Local constituents as also to those at outside stations such as Ahmedabad, Surat, Sholapur, Poona etc.—having trunk telephone connections, at rates which would be quoted on application.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 23.

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day 12 to 14 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on trade buying. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 1 point higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 22nd instant as under:—

"If market declines on Bureau Report, favour purchase."

Following a slight advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 432½ and going down by half a rupee advanced steadily to Rs. 434 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs. On selling by Marwari Jobbers the market temporarily eased to Rs. 432½ and closed steady at Rs. 434. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 434½ and closed steady at Rs. 436½ on buying by Offices.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 415 and gradually advanced to Rs. 418 on buying by Marwari Shroffs. The prices, then going down to Rs. 416 on selling by Offices, again recovered to Rs. 418 on general buying and the market closed at the same rate. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 370 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Fully Good Broach April/May	436½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	372½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	419½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Fully Good Broach April/May	434
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	370
Fine Oomra Dec. Jan.	418

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

	Ready.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M. G.	430	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	410	394
Bengal F. G. M. G.	380	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M. G.	410	.....
Sindh-Punjab F. G. M. G.	380	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/70	464
Wardha-Hinght Fine M.G.	430/40	462
Nagpur Fine M.G.	430/40	432
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	446
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	420/30	446
Dhamangaon Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	390/420	435
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G	390/420	435
Mulkapur Fine M. G.	390/400	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	390/460	426
Khandesh F. G. M. G.	380/85	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	470	463
Broach Fully Good M. G.	455	.....
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	425
Muthia F.G. M.G.	.....	412
Dharwar S. G.	445	.....
Coompta M. G.	440/45	.....
Westerns M. G.	410/20	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	420/25	.....
Cambodia M. G.	470/90	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 3 p.m. on 22nd September, 1925:—

Cotton	2647 Bs.
Wheat	5661 Cwt
Linseed	1893 ,,
Rape, etc.	317 ,,
Gingellyseed	1802 ,,
Poppyseed	41 ,,
Groundnuts	2182 ,,
Castorseed	14250 ,,
Rice	2214 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	2850 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1087 ,,
Juwar	247 ,,
Masur	23 ,,
Barley	185 ,,
Bajri	331 ,,
Coal	2991 Tons

MESSERS. C. M. PAREKH.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Jute:—Albion 465, Alliance 550, Anglo-India 420, Auckland 250, Barnagore 162, Bally 230, Birla 7/10, Belvedere 450, Budge-Budge 432, Caledonian 540, Chapdani 184, Clive 40, Craig 5, Cheviot 230, Dalhousie 390, Delta 450, Empire 46/8, Fort Gloster 900, Fort William 375, Gondalpara 840, Gourepore 755, Hukumchand 10/8, Hooghly 73, Howrah 41/4, India 210, Kamarhatty 550, Kankanarrah 440, Kelvin 750, Khardah 430, Kinnison 985, Lansdowne 289, Lawrence 620, Lothian 342, Naihati 455, National 23/4, New Central 530, Northbrook 54, Nudea 49, Orient 184, Presidency 7/8, Reliance 64, Soorah 27, Standard 420, Union 585, Waverly 7, Hessian 19/6, Jute 96/4.

Cotton:—Dunbar 122, Keshavram Cotton 2/8.

Miscellaneous:—I. I. Steel 17/8.

Remarks:—Market steady. The Calcutta Exchange will remain closed from to-day on account of Durgah and Luxmi Poonjah holidays and will re-open on Monday the 12th October.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales 19—9—25	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	625	1,640
Central India 100	3,429	8
Barsi and Nagar 108	988	1,420
Hyderabad-Gaorani —	122	—
Berar — —	2,378	1,183
Central Provinces 24	1,292	116
Total Oomras 232	8,835	4,367
Dholera 108	2,058	434
N.W. Provinces —	1,012	—
Rajputana —	783	86
Sind-Punjab —	1,546	1,157
Broach —	—	214
Coompta & Dharwar 378	5,779	1,417
Westerns-Northerns 179	3,859	2,448
Cocanada —	607	404
Tinnevelly & Cambodia 4	2,685	2,472
Persian 43	557	311
American 138	138	—
Egyptian and African 15,53	7,664	3,662
Comilla, Burma & other sorts —	—	—
Total — 2,647	35,434	16,672

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales 19—9—25	1st Sept. to 17th Sept. This year.	Last year
Europe — —	530	19,829	6,515
Japan & China — —	600	18,366	48,598
Coast Ports — —	—	670	1,239
Up-country by Rail	—	320	1,195
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	5,245	4,930
Total —	920	44,430	62,474

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 100 Bales.
Total Sales of East Indian 200 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot—Universal standard good demand 1335
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 28.30
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	24.16
January	23.86
March	24.14

New York Noon Call—

October	24.14
January	23.84
March	24.10

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

October	23.79
January	23.86

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
September	13.08+.01
October	12.94+.02
November	12.80+.02
December	12.80 .02
January	12.77+.02
February	12.76+.02
March	12.80+.01
April	12.79+.01
May	12.82+.01
June	12.76+.02
July	12.75+.02
August	12.63+.02
September	12.49+.02

Tone: Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

September	23.70 —.60
October	23.45 —.60
November	23.25 —.20
December	22.70 —.15
January	22.40 —.10
February	22.30 —.10
March	22.15 —.15
April	22.10 —.15
May	22.05 —.20
June	22.00 —.20
July	21.95 —.20
August	21.90 —.20
September	21.90—1.00

Tone of Manchester steady better cloth business Yarns steady fair business.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

Scinde, Good	10.00
Scinde, Fully Good	10.40
Scinde, Fine	10.80
Bengal, Good	10.10
Bengal, Fully Good	10.50
Bengal, Fine	10.90
Oomra, Good	10.85
Oomra, Fully Good	11.25
Oomra, Fine	11.65
Broach, Good	11.30
Broach, Fully Good	11.70
Broach, Fine	12.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 22.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	79,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	16,000
Futures at New York:—	
October	24.16+.13
January	23.88+.12
March	24.13+.12
May	24.42+.14
Spot Cotton at New York	24.40 .10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.82+.12
Futures at New Orleans:—	
October	23.82+.13
January	23.88+.11
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	20 7/8
Demand Bills	4.84.12
Silver: Foreign mined	71 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Sept. 22.

Futures at New York—

October	24.16+.13
January	23.88+.12
March	24.13+.12
May	24.42+.14

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
October	12.94+.02
January	12.77+.02
March	12.80+.01
May	12.82+.01

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 22.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 52/6 Sept.-Oct. sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. 53/6 Sept.-Oct. sellers.
Tone:—Dull easier.
Australian 55/- Sept.Oct. nominal value.
Choice White Karachi 50/- Dec.-Jan. quoted.
Soft Red Karachi 57/- Sept.-Oct. nominal.
Tone:—Dull easier.

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 22.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Quiet easier small trade £19½ Sept.-Oct. sellers.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £18 7/8 Jan.-Feb. paid.
Cottonseed Bombay £9/- Sept.-Oct. nominal.
Castoreseed Bombay £21¼ Sept.-Oct. sellers held higher demand slow.
Linseed Bombay £22⅜ Sept.-Oct. nominal.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore. Usual Bold, per ton £21½ Sept.-Oct. sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £21 5/8 Sept.-Oct. sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 Sept.-Oct. sellers.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £21 Sept.-Oct. sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore £23¼ Sept.-Oct.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Sept. 23, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY:—		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 5
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 5
Wheat Karachi Banga	56 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 4 0	11 14
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 2 0	11 12
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 10 0	13 4
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 1
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 4 0	12 13
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0	14 12
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	14 4
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	13 12
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 12
Poppyseed White		13 12
Groundnuts	69 0 0	14 0
Mowraseed		10 2
Barley		6 4
Castorseed	59 0 0	12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery.		
Jira	12 0 0	
FORWARD.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	8 4 6	
Wheat Sept.	8 5 9	
Linseed, May	13 5 0	
Linseed Sept.	13 2 0	
Groundnuts.		
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec.-Jan.		
Castor Seed.		
Cotton Seed.		

METALS.

London, Sept. 22.

English best Selected Copper £64½.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £61 7/8.
Copper Braziers £79¼.
Yellow Metal £69½.
Hard Spelter £31⅜.
Corrugated Sheets £16¼.
Tin Block £ 261 7/8

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER DAILY QUOTATIONS.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/2	58 0 0
—Do—	1 3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	2	58 0 0
German Brass	3/4 to 2	57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	63 4 0
—Do—	1	63 4 0
—Do—	1 1/4	63 4 0
—Do—American	1 1/2	63 8 0
—Do—	1 3/4	63 8 0
—Do—	2	63 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 8 0
Panchteka Joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Country		27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		56 0 0
—Do—Do— 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		63 4 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		63 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		63 4 0

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Sept. 23.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India —	50	3	70
Baroda — —	50	4	73
Central Co-operative —	50	7½	50
Central — — —	28	1½	22 2
Eastern — —	£ 5	9 p.c.	10
Imperial — —	500	1412	12
Imperial Contributory	125	10	361 4
Union — — —	72	—	3 5
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co. — — —	10	—	5 12
Central India Mining —	10	4-8y	27 4
Indian Cement O. —	350	—	26
Katni Cement O. —	100	—	22 8
Katni Cement D. —	40	—	90
Punjab Cement O. —	10	—	1 12
Shivrajpure — —	10	8—0	45 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej —	500	12 p.c.	800
Amritsar Pattis —	100	10 p.c.	140
Central Provinces —	100	7½ p.c.	112
Dhond Baramati —	100	6 p.c.	83
Guzerat — —	100	5 p.c.	73 8
Hoshiarpur Doab —	100	5 p.c.	71
Larkana — —	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon — —	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jammer —	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj —	100	5 p.c.	75
Sialkot Narowal —	100	5 p.c.	94
Sind Linght — —	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley — —	500	8 p.c.	622 8 +D
UpperSind Light —	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O. — —	250	—	75
Bombay Steam Navigation P. — —	250	—	180
Scindia Steam — —	30	—	6 9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O. —	1,000	—	470
Andhra Valley P. —	1,000	—	800
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	90 10
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	60 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O. —	1,000	30	745
Tata HydroElec. P. —	1,000	7 p.c.	830
Karachi Electricity —	100	6	93
Surat Electricity —	100	—	75
Tata Power O. —	1,000	—	325
Tata Power P. —	1,000	—	490
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar — — —	500	—	475
Fort — — —	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-38	990
Indian Cotton — —	125	20	201 4
Manmad Manufacturing — — —	250	—	205 x D
New Berar — —	500	80	800
New East India —	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P. —	400	40	640
New Prince of Wales —	500	61	815
Volkart U. P. —	500	50	670
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown —	100	—	105
Belapur Co. Ltd. —	75	—	10
B. Burma T. Corporation Old. — —	125	7-8	358 12
B Burma T. Corporation New — —	50	8	86 14
Burma Corporation —	10	0-6	10 6
Bombay Uganda —	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum — —	Sh. 8	—	4 11
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	225	250
Jest Engineering —	50	7-8	90
Mekemzo — —	100	30 p.c.	325
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	35
Port Canning — —	1,000	50	650
Sardar Carbonic Gas —	100	—	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st —	150	6 p. c.	86
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd —	100	—	24 8
Tata Iron Defd. —	30	—	43 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O. — — —	75	—	11 12
Thacker — —	50	—	200
Telephone — —	50	1	21
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
umpire of India Life —	50	22-8	550
Nepiter — — —	15	—	4 8
Otw India — —	25	1-0	12 14
Vuental Life — —	50	30 p.c.	725
Jican — — —	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	360
Allianc — — —	100	—	40
Apollo — —	50	—	8
Assur Virjee — —	100	—	4
Berar Manfg. —	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O. —	500	15	305
Bombay Cotton P. —	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc. —	250	50	772 8
Bombay Industrial —	100	—	15
Bombay Woollen —	100	—	70
Bradbury — —	250	10	350
Bradbury P. — —	250	7 p.c.	200
Breach Fine Counts —	250	—	30
Century — — —	100	20y	336 4
Central India O. —	100	16	455
Central P. —	500	5 p.c.	410
Ceylon — — —	100	—	40
Colaba Land & Mill —	100	7-8y	92 8
Coorla — — —	100	7	125
Crescent — —	100	6	191 4
Gurrimbhoy — —	250	—	310
David — — —	500	—	350
Dawn — — —	250	40	625
Damond O. — — —	100	—	11
Ei D. Sassoon United O	10	—	0 14 6
E.brahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	235
Edward Sassoon —	200	—	120
Elphinstone O. —	100	—	22
Emperor Edward —	500	—	305
Fazulbhoy — —	250	25	777 8
Finlay — —	100	20	130
Framjee Petit —	1,000	—	550
Globe — — —	100	—	41 4
Gokak — — —	100	7	97 8 +D
Gold Mohur — —	100	—	18
Hindoostan — —	1,000	100	1025
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	191 4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	220 0
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	355
Indian Woollen —	50	—	4
Jamshed O. — —	250	—	70
Kastoorchand — —	500	—	52 8
Khandesh — —	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee —	100	6	77 8
Kilachand — —	25	—	3 1z
Kohinoor — —	500	—	965
Lakshmi Cotton —	1,000	350	4625
Madhorao Scindia —	100	—	22 8
Madhowji Dharamsi —	100	—	90
Madras United —	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit —	1,000	100	2150
Mathoradas — —	100	—	100
Meyer Sassoon —	500	—	105
Morarjee Goculdas —	1,000	60	2325
Model Mills, Nagpur —	250	—	150
Mysore — — —	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	190
New Great Eastern —	200	10y	256 4
Osmanshahi (100) —	75	—	67
Pearl — — —	250	12	407 8
Phoenix — —	100	15	410
Planet — — —	100	—	10
Premier — —	100	—	56
Sassoon Cotton —	100	—	23 12
Sassoon Silk — —	500	—	475
Sholapur — —	1,000	1000	9325
Simplex — —	250	—	95
Sir Shapurji Broacha —	100	—	57 8
Standard — —	500	100	1225
Swadeshi — —	100	18	427 8 +D
Swan — — —	100	50	151 4
Tata Mill O — —	500	—	60
Vishnu Cotton O —	500	90	1360
Vishnu P. — —	500	35	520
Western India Spng. —	1,000	40	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Ahmedabad Advance				360
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	305
Bombay Dyeing	771-4	773-12	762-8	772-8
Century ..	331-4	337-8	328 12	337-8
Central India	457-8	458-12	453-12	455
Colaba Land				92-8
Crescent ..	..	..	..	191-4
Edward Sassoon				120
Fazulbhoy	776-4	780	768-12	777-8
Finlay				130
Globe				41-4
Gokak ..	..	..	..	97-8
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	191-4
Indore Malwa	.. 353-12	355	352-8	355
Kohinoor ..				965
Madhowjee ..				92-8
Mathuradas				90
Meyer Sassoon				92-8
Mysore ..	..	..	..	110
New Great..	.. 257-8	257-8	255	256-4
Pabaney ..	..	..	..	235
Pearl ..	.. 407-8	411-4	403-12	407-8
Phoenix ..	..	..	..	410
Simplex ..				93-12
Swadeshi ..	..	..	..	427-8
Swan Mills ..				151-4
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	57-8
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock ..				105
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	75
„ Tram Co., Ord.				90 10
Bundi Cement ..				5-12
Indian Cement ..				26
Central India Mining				27-4
Katni Cement Ord.				22-8
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	..	45-8
Tata Hydro	760	760	745	745
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	12 8	12-8	11-12	11-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Def	47-8	47-8	43-12	43-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept 23.

	Rs. a
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	68 15
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36..	87
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.. ..	95 12
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	100
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	99 15
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	103 0
6½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928..	105 9
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	101 5
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	102 4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	104 3
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	104 11
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	105 3
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	109 4
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 ..	75 8
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 ..	75 0
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974	75 0
6 per cent. Port Trust 1930 ..	101 0
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 ..	101 0
„ 1954	101 15

Tone of Market:—Market steady but quite.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper, Rs. 69.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 86-8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929 47, Rs. 95-12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935, Rs. 96.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 99-15.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1928, Rs. 105-9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 101-6-0

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 102-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 104-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 104.11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932. Rs. 105-3.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935, Rs. 109-2.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, Sept. 22.

Hongkong Bank £135½.
Chartered Bank £19⅜.
National Bank £46¾.
P. & O. Bank £9 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6½.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—S/O Sellers £ 21 1/2

Tone—Quiet but prices steady.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
January/April Buyers 39/9
October/December Buyers 39/9
Demand Bills 48412

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Ready:—21-3-9.

Vaida Asho—Opening 21-3-6, at 6 p.m. 21-4-0.

Vaida Kartak—Opening 21-3-3, at 6 p.m. 21-3-3.

Teji Mandi—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-1-6.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 0-2-6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Ready:—74-11.

Vaida Asho—Opening 74-4, lowest 74-1, at 6 p.m. 74-4.

Vaida Kartak—Opening 74, lowest 73-12, at 6 p.m. 73-12.

Teji Mandi—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-15-0.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 1-8-0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/6 1/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A. 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs. 755.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 805.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 790.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 217.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 156¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.84 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 102.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs 111.00.
London—Rome Liras 119.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market quiet steady.

London, Sept. 22.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 5/32
Bar Gold steady £4.4.11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot quiet 33 1/16

London, Sept. 22.

Rentes 3 per cent. 46 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 18 3/8
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33
Closing Tone of Silver:—Buyers holding off closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 /2 per cent. since 6th August 25.
Bar solds £1,73,000
Sovereigns export to Singapore £30,000
Sovereigns export to Holland £5,000

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 1/8.
Bank Demand 1/6 5/32.
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 13/32.
Fcs. Demand 760.
American Dollars 274
Hongkong Dollars 165.
Shanghai 217.
Japan 111 3/4.
Singapore 156 3/4
Market:—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 22.

Stockholm	1805
Christiania	2308
Amsterdam	1206
Switzerland	2511
Prague	16356

New York, Sept. 22.

Exchange on London in Paris 10235
—Do— in Germany 2035 3/8
—Do—in Italy 11910

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

3 Months, 3-7/8 per cent.
6 Months, 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate, 4½ per cent.
Money Call, 1 per cent.
Money 1 Month, 1 per cent.
Money 3 Months, 2 per cent.
Money 6 Months, 3½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy
Imperial Bank of India Rate, 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 22.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 37/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 1/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 23

Sovereigns ready, 13-5-6.
Sovereigns forward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar gold. 21-7-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-4-3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-4-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 74-7.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74-3-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-11.

London, Sept. 22.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.
Silver ready d. 33-1.
Silver forward d. 33-0.

TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet.—Market quiet and idle with uncertain tendency. Buyers holding back. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 22.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960-90 £89¼—1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93½ unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929-47 £102 1/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76 7/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £101 7/8+13/16.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £103½ unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent. £55½ unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 7/8 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57¾ unchanged.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation. 3-40 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament.—Wiltshires vs. West Kents, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY. Sept. 25.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament.—15th Brigade, R.A., (Kirkee) vs. Y.M.C.A., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

The s.s. "China" with English mails of September 10 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY. Sept. 26.

Kakasaheb Kalelkar's lecture at 4 p.m. at Kapole Niwas Hall, Sandhurst Road.

The s.s. Rampura with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

F. WARD D. C. COMMITTEE.—An urgent meeting of the Council of F. Ward D. C. C. will be held on Saturday the 26th instant, at 5 p.m. in Dr. D. D. Sathaye's rooms at 7-35, Girgaon Road. All members of the Council are requested to be present.

BENGAL CLUB, PAREL.—Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarker has consented to meet the members of the Bengal Club, Parel, to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

PROF. KALELKAR'S LECTURE.—Kakasaheb Kalelkar of the Gujarat Vidyapith will lecture on Saturday at 4 p.m. a ladies' public meeting at the Kapole Niwas Hall, on "The Problems of the Immediate future."

THE SHREE SATYANARAYAN CLUB.—The Dussera Samelan of the Members of the Shree Satyanarayen Club will be held on the 27th instant in the Shree Satyanarayen's temple, Fergusson Road, Wadies at 4 p.m.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—There will be a meeting of the Local Members of the Philatelic Society of India at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in Mr. Cama's office, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

NEW FRIENDS' UNION CRICKET CLUB.—The Second Annual Gathering of the above Cricket Club will be celebrated on the 26th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chinchpoogly The Past and Present members of the Club are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE ON "CO-OPERATIVE BANKING."—Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., will deliver the 4th lecture of his Series on "Co-operative Banking" to-day (Thursday) at the office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Fort, at 6 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Communication with Djibouti via Aden radio is restored. Telegrams for Djibouti will now be accepted for transmission "via Eastern Aden Radio" at rates given on page 612 of Post and Telegraph Guide except, that rate of urgent private telegrams will be rupees three and annas twelve per word.

LATE DR. R. BHANDARKAR.—At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a resolution placed on record their sense of sorrow felt at the death of the most cultured, studious and industrious scholar Dr. Ramkrishna Bhandarkar.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.—Out of 19 candidates who appeared at the First M. C. P. S. Examination held this month the following five have passed:—Shripad Moreshwar Deshmukh, Shewak Nihalchand Kewalramani, Dattatraya Pundlik Prabhu, Shankar Rajaram Sabnis and Ishar Singh Siddhu.

MR. V. J. PATEL CONGRATULATED.—"Rashtriya Stree Sabha at a meeting of the Committee congratulated the Hon. Shriyut Vithalbhai Patel on his being elected the first Indian President of the Legislative Assembly and prayed to the Almighty to make his career as President most bright and successful.

"BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.—The monthly "At Home" of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Town Hall to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. Prof. A. E. Parker will speak on "Social Currents in Contemporary English Poetry." Articles left over from the American Sale will be sold during the "At Home."

THE SURAT TENNIS CLUB.—The Dalal Cup Open Singles Tennis championship tournament for the Surat and Broach Districts will commence on the 4th October 1925 on the Club ground. Entrance fee is Rs. 5 Entrees close on the 30th inst. Fees and communication for further information be sent to Dr. B. N. Desai Wadifalia. Surat or Mr. T. C. Jadav, Kanpith Surat.

TO-DAY'S BENGALI THEATRE.—Devala-Devi the popular historical drama in Bengali will be staged by the Bengali Union again to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the Gaiety Theatre. Entry will be free but by complimentary tickets obtainable from the Hony. Secy. of the Union.

"TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Telegraph authorities London intimated on 22nd inst. that delay in telegrams to and from France was due to the temporary strike in France on 21st inst. and that telegrams of that date from France were being received on 22nd but that they were clear of all traffic for France.

TO-MORROW'S MEETING AT JUMMA MOSQUE.—A public meeting of the Moslems of Bombay, under the auspices of Jamiat-e-Ansarul-Haramani, will be held to-morrow (Friday) after Jumma prayer at Juma Masjid when Maulana Nisar Ahmed Sahob of Cawnpore will explain the public the significance of Wahabi and the true Islamic principles in regard to Moslem Holy shrines.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 30th instant.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony ad other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Tocoma Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 25th instant.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.—During the 38th week of 1925, ending on 19th instant, the total mortality 556 was 28 less than in the preceding week: the death-rate registered was 22.95. These figures compare favourably with those for the 38th week of 1924 when the mortality was 780 and death-rate 32.71 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was was 799 and death-rate 35.72. The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 185 as against 3 and 205 respectively in the preceding week Out of the total deaths 123 were among infants under one year of age; 6 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 3 attacks and no death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 428 as against 486 for the 38th week of 1924 and 408 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924.)

BOMBAY YOUTH WEEK.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Youth Week Celebrations was held on Thursday evening at the Youth Lodge, Sandhurst Road, to draw a programme for the Youth Week to be celebrated in November next. Miss C. J. Bahadurji was in the Chair. It was unanimously decided to celebrate the Week for five days commencing from Thursday the 19th November. The following programme has been adopted and various sub-committees have been appointed to carry on the work.

Thursday 19th November. Opening of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition; A Public meeting; Friday 20th November. Variety Entertainment; Saturday 21st November. Parliamentary discussion and a Conference of Youths; Sunday 22nd November. Open Air Sports Tournament; Monday 23rd November. A Social Gathering.

It was also decided to invite articles on the Youth Movement all over the world from eminent persons and students for publication in the special Youth Souvenir to be published during the Week. A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the meeting.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

NORTH STAFFORDS' EASY WIN.

The Matunga Hindus were no match for the Staffords who qualified themselves for the third round by beating the local side by nine goals to nil. It was a totally one-sided affairs from start to finish and the military forwards were not too eager to pile up goals. They scored four goals in the first half and five in the second two of the latter being scored from penalties which Stoel converted.

Less scored three, Stoel and Stanley obtained two each while Miller and Dewins were responsible for one each.

Teams were:—

North Staffs:—Clarke; Bullery and Muffett; Groome, Cox and Burhill; Stanley, Dewins, Lees, Steele and Miller.

Matunga:—Parameswaram; Raje and Ganpat Ram Krishna, Narayan and Babu Rao, Srinivasa Mani, Rajam, K. Murthi and Varhau.

Referee:—Mr. Newcook.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

West Kents vs. Wiltshire Regh.

In the Leslie Cup running Middlesex beat West Yorks, Palmer coming first in 13 4/5 seconds.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

WEST YOTKS BEAT COLABA UNITED.

The second division of the Harwood League was concluded on Wednesday when on the Oval the West Yorks beat the Colaba United by three goals to nil. There was no score at half time. In the second half Rashy, Reach and Collett scored one goal each.

"REVOKE THE REFORMS."

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.

A correspondent of the "Leader" writes that at a meeting of the Gorakhpur Musalmans, it was unanimously resolved that the Indian Moslems being unable to protect their political and religious rights in the face of non-Moslem supremacy this public meeting of the Gorakhpur Mussalmans requests His Excellency the Governor-General to recommend to the Secretary of State for India to grant equal rights to Indian Mussalmans or to revoke the reforms at once.—A. P.

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING: 2ND DAY.

CANTERBURY LAMB SPRINGS A SURPRISE.

It is evident from the poor attendance at yesterday's races at Poona that people are beginning to lose interest in the game. Perhaps it was just as well that visitors stayed away for the results were hardly encouraging from a financial point of view.

Canterbury Lamb sprung a big surprise when he raced away from the opposition in the principal event of the day. After recording a convincing victory early in the season the gelding raced four times without success. His most recent outing was in the Western India Stakes where he finished down the field after showing out prominently for a while. His running yesterday was an eye-opener for those who were under the impression that he was training off. For a consistent stake-winner and for one who has an imposing list of victories to his credit it is hard to understand how this gelding is sporting so ridiculous a weight. He is certainly one of those horses whose abilities the handicapper does not appear to have fathomed. Despite a very favourable weight Flaming Orb failed to get the distance but he was game unto the end. Weight beat Melesigenes, who raced at the head of the field in his characteristic manner.

Kaser Girl made amends for a previous failure on winning the 8 print for the New Market Plate from Eddy and Greenfinch in easy fashion. Mr. R. R. S.'s horse found the distance a little too short. He is fast improving and may pick up a mile race before the season is out.

The Mysore mare Affable repeated a recent winning performance in the Stewards' Plate when she gave Morris a most comfortable ride.

Speedy Marquis who was left at his last outing made a bold attempt here but was unfortunate in running up against one decidedly superior than himself. The weight told in Courier's case.

The Chester Plate provided the best race of the day from a spectacular point of view. Inches separated the first three horses. The rank outsider Charles William was first home, the favourite Golden Grey being beaten into second place. Dry Wit was third close up behind his stable companion.

Stormont, who deserved a promotion after his last victory, found the opposition in Division I of the Ripon Plate easy meat. He was never troubled by his weight and won as he liked. Riverine was unfortunate in being badly placed during the race and it is a pity that her game effort up the straight was was not beter rewarded. Well backed horses like Dollarina and Motu Proprio were never in it.

Barbary's consistency has at last been rewarded. She was well worth her victory in the other division of the Ripon Plate. Green Islet was again unfortunate but his turn will come before long. The veteran Crushed Glass can still produce a good gallop. He looked like coming home on his own for five furlongs yesterday.

Hawam had no difficulty in staying the course set for the Sholapur Plate and fully justified the public confidence. Amanra and Security filled the minor placings.

After a doleful display in the Lawn Plate Ballard missed an engagement last week. Yesterday, when poorly supported, he attempted to lift the Bedouin Plate. He, however, reckoned without Sahoo who under clever handling from Perkins, scored nicely by a neck. The public went nap on Gosub, another, who never runs upto Expectations when heavily supported.

THE RIPON PLATE, Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' STORMONT, 9-9, A. T. Harrison 1

Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's RIVERINE 9-3, Clarke 2

Mr. A. Hague's HOT LIPS, 7-0, Ashwood 3

Mr. T. M. Goculdas' OJIRA, 8-0, Townsend 4

Also Ran:—Brioche 9-2, Sandra 9-1, Motu Proprio 9-0, Faubourg 8-11, Dollarina 8-3, Pin Money 7-13, and Rock Rose 7-6.

All ran.

Won by 1 length; 2 lengths; short head.

The Race:—Brioche flashed out for a brief space but was soon headed by Hot Lips who set the pace to Pin Money and Stormont. Riverine was racing in the bunch while Faubourg trailed off the field. Hot Lips maintained her lead and brought them round the turn where she was collared by Stormont. Riverine came through with a strong run but failed to catch Stormont who won comfortably by 1 length. 2 lengths between second and third. Hot Lips lasted out third a short head in front of Ojira.

Time:—1 min. 16 2-5 secs.

First totalisator paid Rs. 238-8 for win and Rs. 62. Rs. 32-8, and Rs. 74 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 121 for win, and Rs. 28-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 23 for places.

Favourite:—Motu Proprio.

Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

THE RIPON PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's BARBARY, 8-10, Barnett 1

Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's GREEN ISLET, 8-9, Clarke 2

Mr. Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 9-1, Dibie 3

Mr. T. Harrison's MIST, 8-7, Howell ... 4

Also Ran:—Britomart 9-4, Divide 9-2, Miss Holland 8-13, Surdus 8-8, Phlox 7-13, Lilavati 7-13, Lowhorn 7-7, Ceremony 7-6, and Gaybrook 7-6.

Not Run:—Aspasia 8-11, and Fire Star 9-2.

Won by 1¼ length; head; ¾ length.

The Race:—A poor start saw Crushed Glass led by a small margin from Lilavati who was followed by Barbary, Phlox, Miss Holland and Gaybreak. Green Islet was slow in finding his legs and was badly placed at this stage. Lilavati dropped out at the turn leaving Crushed Glass to enter the straight first. Barbary soon went to the front and travelling well, easily held off a late challenge from Green Islet by 1½ lengths. A head between second and third, ¾ length third and ourth.

Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.

First totalisator paid Rs. 90 for win and Rs. 30, Rs. 20 and Rs. 91-8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 51-8, for win and Rs. 14-8, Rs. 11-8, and Rs. 30 for places.

Favourite:—Green Islet.

Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's HAWAM, 9-0, Morris 1

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's AMANRA, 7-5, F. Black 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's SECURITY, 8-6, Townsend 3

Mr. Omer Sattar's SINNAN, 8-4, S. J. Meekings 4

Also Ran:—Dirrah 8-7, Shahzada 8-13, Cossack 8-8, Sicab 8-8, Sannayet 8-7, Laxmi Prasad II 7-13, Kadir Hajaz 7-12, and Rex 7-7.

All Ran.

Won by 1½ lengths, head, 1 length.

Time 2 min. 25 4/5 secs.

The Race:—The barrier ascended to an indifferent start. As soon as they were released Hawam showed out but quickly resigned to Kadir Hajaz who cut a fast pace from Luxmi Prasad, Cossack and Sinnan with Shahzada whipping in. Past the fourth furlong Luxmi Prasad and Rex were at the head of affairs the others following close behind. Nearing the turn Hawam improved his position and forged ahead as they swung into the straight. Amanra came strong on the outside but Hawam won "on the bit" by 1½ lengths, a head, 1 length.

First totalisator paid Rs. 27-8 for win and Rs. 19-8, Rs. 40-8 and Rs. 29-8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 13-8 for win and Rs. 11-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

Favourite:—Hawam.

Winner trained privately.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for horses in Classes II and III.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's CHARLES WILLIAM, 7-1, S. Black 1

Mr. Eve's GOLDEN GREY, 7-5, Ritchie 2

Mr. W. Lauder's DRY WIT, 7-13, A. C. Walker 3

Mr. Eve's ALDERGROVE, 9-9, C. Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Bold Danby 9-13, Kent Eaglet 9-4, Jansau 9-1, Crab Apple 9-0, Demi-Volt 8-2, Trail 8-6, Wait-for-Me 8-2, Jovial 7-4, Bhawani Talwar 6-10, Dickybird 6-9, Musk Rat 6-7, and Etheldene 6-4.

All ran.

Won by head; short head; ¾ length.

The Race:—A good start and on settling down Golden Grey made play from Kent Eaglet and Demi Volt. At "ten" Kent Eaglet took on the running attended by Golden Grey, Musk Rat, Demi Volt and Dry Wit with Bhawani Talwar last. Kent Eaglet weakened at the half mile leaving Golden Grey in front of Dry Wit and Charles William. There was hardly any change in this order until they negotiated the bend. The first three fought out a great finish up the straight Charles William gaining the verdict by a head, short head, ¾ length.

Time:—2 mins. 38 1/5 secs.

First totalisator paid Rs. 211 for win and Rs. 48, Rs. 22, and Rs. 26 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 94 for win and Rs. 20-8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 for places.

Favourite:—Mr. Eve's Bracket.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

THE NEW MARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for horses in Class I.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's KASER GIRL, 7-8, R. Stokes 1

Mr. Eve's EDDY, 8-9, Bowley 2

Mr. R. R. S.'s GREENFINCH, 9-8, F. Huxley 3

Mr. P. B. Avasia's FILLE D'OR, 8-9, Barnett 4

Not Run.—Solo Bridge 7-9.

Won by ½ length; 1½ lengths; 2 lengths.

The Race:—Kaser Girl was the smartest away from the gate and bowled along at a merry pace in front of Eddy and Greenfinch. Up the straight Eddy made a great effort to get up terms with the leader, but Kaser Girl held him safely ½ length. 1½ lengths between second and third. 2 lengths third and fourth.

Time 1 min. 15 1/5 secs.

First totalisator paid Rs. 37 for win and Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 14 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 13-8 for win and Rs. 6-8, and Rs. 6-8 for places.

Favourites:—Kaser Girl and Greenfinch.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 15,000, second Rs. 5,000, third Rs. 3,000. A Handicap for horses in Class I.

Mr. Vernon's CANTERBURY LAMB, 7-0 Howell 1

Mr. Eve's FLAMING ORB, 9-7, A. C. Walker 2

Mr. T. M. Goculdas' MELESIGENES, 9-12, Townsend 3

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's SOLO BRIDGE, 7-10, (carried 7-11), Dobie 4

Also Ran:—Brixworth 7-13. The Monk 7-11. Dalkester 8-11, and Swithin 7-13.

Not Run:—Rabalto 8-4.

Won by 1 length; ½ length; 2½ lengths.

The Race:—Dalkester showed the way to Melesigenes, Flaming Orb, Brixworth and Swithin. After they had gone half the distance Melesigenes assumed command and was closely attended by Dalkester, Canterbury Lamb and Flaming Orb. Turning in to the straight Canterbury Lamb drew out and won easily by 1 length. Flaming Orb collared Melesigenes but could make no impression on the winner. ½ length between second and third. 2½ lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 43 2/5 secs.

First totalisator paid Rs. 195, for win and Rs. 37-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 20-8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 67 for win and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 11 for places.

Favourite:—Flaming Orb.

Winner trained by T. Harrison.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for horses in Class II.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's AFFABLE, 8-13, Morris 1

Mr. J. C. Glastaun's SPEEDY MARQUIS, 7-10, (carried 7-11) Dobie 2

Mr. Eve's COURIER, 9-4, Bowley 3

Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's STONE MARTEN, 8-12, Clarke 4

Also Ran:—Ormiston 9-0, Trajanus 9-3, Foreman 8-10, Red Cross Boy 8-0, Danzig 7-10, and Lucky Lad 7-6.

Not Run:—My Realm 8-13, Starwater 8-8, and Bouillotte 7-4.

Won by ¾ length; ½ length; a short head.

The Race:—They moved out on fairly level terms after some delay. Red Cross Boy cracked the pace from Ormiston. Danzig, Speedy Marquis and Luck Lad Red Cross Boy retired early leaving Danzig in command for a while, Speedy Marquis and Stone Marten showing out in front of the others. Affable closed in as they entered the straight and went away to score easily by ¾ length. ½ length. a short head.

Time:—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.

First totalisator paid Rs. 45-8 for win and Rs. 18-8, Rs. 20-8, and Rs. 27 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 31 for win and Rs. 9-8, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

Favourite:—Courier.

Winner trained by Dr. H. Krishna Rao.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Abdulla Mana's SAHOO, 8-9, Perkins 1

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's BALLARD, 7-4, R. Stokes 2

Messrs. M. L. Godse and G. Kanjee's KHATAF, 8-3, Burn 3

Mr. Certainty's MAMNOON, 8-3, Townsend 4

Also Ran:—Silver Thrush 9-12, Mayiah 8-2, Hatchal 8-10, Kooleb 8-2, Amin 9-4, Baktavar 9-1, Marshal Petain 8-9, Karikata 8-10, Gosub 8-9, Hazal 8-5, Forfeit 7-11, Shums 7-2, Malikizaman 7-1, Alcis 6-13, Zoolfakar 6-10.

Not Run:—Simbis 6-10.

Won by neck. ¾ length, 5/8 length.

The Race:—As soon as they settled down Marshal Petain raced in front of Kooleb, Alcis, Sahoo and Ballard, the rest of the field strung out in a line. The leaders dropped out at the turn where Sahoo and Ballard came into prominence. A fine race home saw Sahoo last out the winner by a neck. ¾ length, ¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 22 secs.

First totalisator paid Rs. 281 for win, and Rs. 70, Rs. 53-8, Rs. 28-8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 124 for win and Rs. 32-8, Rs. 32 and Rs. 27 for places.

Favourites:—Gosub and Marmion.

Trained by Owner.

NORTHCOTE SHIELD MATCH

GUJARAT COLLEGE VICTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 21.

The Gujarat College won a brilliant victory over the D. J. Sind College in the Northcote Shield final match played on the grounds of the former. The local team fared badly in the first innings when it scored only 43 runs, the visiting team replying with 91 runs. In the second innings the Gujarat College made 179 and dismissed their opponents for 103 runs, thus winning the match by 28 runs.

DELHI OPEN GYMKHANA RACE.

DELHI, Sept. 22.

The third Open Gymkhana Race meeting at Delhi for which prospectus has just been issued show that this time it will be a two days' meeting on October 1st and 3rd instead of one day. A card of seven events has been provided for each day and besides money stakes of value of Rs. 39 some cups of the same value will also be presented. A feature of this Gymkhana would be the presence of Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians an dprominent Government officials. The stewards expect a large number of enries from the neighbouring centres and elaborate arrangements are being made for the reception of the royal visitors who will be the guests of the stewards of the Delhi Turf Club.

HIGH COURT.

JEWISH DIVORCE CASE.

DECREE NISI PASSED.

Judgment was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump on Wednesday at the High Court in the suit filed by Rachel Benjamin against her husband Benjamin Solomon Benjamin praying for a decree dissolving her marriage with him on the ground of cruelty and adultery, for the custody of her child, for permanent alimony and maintenance for herself and her child, for the recovery of her jewellery and clothes, and for the enforcement of the "Khatuba" or the marriage bond.

DECREE NISI.

On the facts of the case and the application of the Jewish Law thereto, the judge came to the conclusion that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree for divorce dissolving her marriage with the defendant and pronounced a decree "Nisi" to be made absolute on the expiration of three months.

Mr. Justice Crump, dealing with the question whether polygamy was permissible among the Jews in Bombay, referred to certain books on Jewish Law and to the evidence of Mr. A. J. Raymond and other witnesses on the joint and held that he had little doubt that the Jewish community was, generally speaking, monogamous.

On the question as to whether the plaintiff was entitled to permanent alimony on the decree for divorce being passed in her favour the Judge held that she was entitled on consideration of the law applicable to the parties to permanent alimony. As to the "Khatuba" or marriage bond, he held that it was merely a formal document but that the plaintiff was entitled to recover her property in the hands of the defendant worth Rs. 4,557-12-0. The plaintiff was also en-

COMMUNITY'S DUTY.

In concluding the judgment, his Lordship observed, "I must express my obligation to counsel for the assistance I have received in dealing with a matter, which is necessarily difficult in the absence of any case bearing directly upon the question in issue. I cannot but feel that in spite of their assistance there is much which I could have wished to deal with more fully than has been possible in the absence of authority. I would finally suggest for the consideration of the Jewish community whether they would not be well advised to place upon a more satisfactory basis the adjustment of their matrimonial disputes. This could be done either by the establishment of a 'Bethdin' such as is found in Jerusalem and Baghdad, and I believe, in London, or by special legislation similar to the Parsi Marriage Act. The community is enlightened and progressive and should appreciate the benefit of certainty as to the law and procedure upon these matters which must vitally affect domestic life among them."

Mr. M. L. Maneksha, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the plaintiff: Messrs. Amin, Bahadurji and Mulla for the defendant.

MURDER OF DIVORCED WIFE.

HUSBAND'S DESIRE TO MARRY AGAIN.

Before Mr. Justice Kajiji and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court Mahmud Dadin, aged 70, was put up on a charge of committing the murder of his divorced wife Sarabai on 7th August last.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Ranina appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Vellani with Mr. N. G. Dev defended the accused.

The accused who had married Sarabai about 8 years ago was living at Chinchbunder Road. He had divorced her in February last, and since then she had been living with her sister Safranbi. On the day in question, the accused went to her to demand custody of their daughter aged 8 years, when there was a quarrel between the two. The accused during the altercation stabbed the deceased with a knife, inflicting several wounds. She was removed to the hospital where she died the next day.

The accused, in his statement to the Court, said that he wanted to marry her again, to which she had consented on condition that he should pay her Rs. 90. He had accordingly paid her Rs. 60 in advance. Subsequently he learnt that she was going to marry another man. On the day of the incident, he went to her and asked her if that was true, to which she replied in the affirmative. The accused then demanded repayment of the money, and her refusal provoked him so much that he lost his temper. He did not know what happened subsequently.

The jury having returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, his Lordship sentenced him to transportation for life.

BOMBAY DELEGATES TO LUCKNOW CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Jamiat-e-Ansarul-Haramani held on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were elected as delegates to attend the All-India Muslim Conference that is going to be held on the 27th and 28th instant at Lucknow to consider the question of the Hedjaz and the Holy Places.

Maulana Mukhtar Ahmed, Moulvi Mohd. Yoosuf Khatkhate, Seth Mia Mohd. Chotani, Seth Fateh Mohd. Yoosuf Khudawani, Seth Haji Bachoo Ali, Seth Ahmed Haji Mitha, Mr. M. Hasham Isfahani, Mr. Mohd. Ismail Curtay, Seth Haji Ahmed Hussein, Seth Zakaria Mamnar, Mr. M. Y. Nazim and two delegates from Dawoodi Bohra community as well as few other gentlemen from other various Jamats.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1925.

THE PATNA DECISION.

The decision of the All-India Congress Committee to restore the four anna franchise puts an end to a long and dreary controversy. The alternative of 2,000 yards of yarn still exists, but, we fear, it is going to be a nominal concession to Mahatma Gandhi's insistence on yarn unless the No-Changers regard it as a challenge to their faith in the spinning-wheel. The Spinners' Association which the Mahatma will now organise under the auspices of the Congress will put that faith to the last and severest test. To us the complete abandonment of the Belgaum Pact is a sorry illustration of our capacity to co-operate. We expected an earnest and all-round effort to fulfil the essentials of the Belgaum Pact, but curiously enough from the day of agreement there have been attempts to nullify the obligations welcomed by the Swarajists at Belgaum. For eight months there has been a futile discussion as to the acceptance and the validity of the Belgaum Pact. Mahatma Gandhi has now recognised the force of public antagonism. The Liberals continue as usual on the drift.

The Swaraj Party has taken over from Mahatma Gandhi the complete control of the Congress. The discussion regarding the competence of the All-India Congress Committee to determine new policy was disposed of in the right spirit. Nothing succeeds like the reflection of public opinion. Right or wrong public opinion is against the early enforcement of primary sanctions and it is the duty of the All-India Congress Committee to suggest the ways of progressive action. Thanks to the submissiveness of Mahatma Gandhi, the Swaraj Party is in a state of unique power in the country. At Patna, they have won not only a duty but also an onerous responsibility. The Swaraj Party can no longer complain that they are being made a subordinate tool of the Congress. They have acquired plenary power and we hope the Party will now prove themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them.

The fable that Mahatma Gandhi intended to retire from the Congress has been fully exposed. To him the complete forfeiture of direction in the Congress must be a significant change. After the vital change, we wonder how far other organisations are prepared to co-operate. Mr. Jinnah has a full list of resignations from the Assembly, but his attitude is obscure and tantallising. Is it his purpose to dangle idle threats or to reinforce the credentials of public opinion? The yarn franchise was regarded by the Independents and the Liberals as a bar to their joining the Congress. Now the door is kept wide open and they cannot plead any plausible excuse for refusing to work under the Congress flag. We are surprised at the fears expressed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya that the Congress taking up the political work of the Swarajists would deter other political parties like the Liberals from joining it. For, what is the immediate political programme of the Swaraj Party? Is it not the national programme? Is it not the programme to which the Independents and the Liberals are a party as the acceptance of the Joint Amendment by the Assembly indicates? Have not the Liberals claimed the demand formulated in that Amendment as their own? Does not the fact that Mr. Jinnah and his fellow-Independents are contemplating co-operating with the Swarajists in emphasing the unanimity of the national demand by joint resignation demonstrate that the difference in their respective methods of work is not so irremovable as they are apt to imagine? That the Swarajists in the Assembly whittled down their demand in order to secure the adherence of the Independents and the Liberals should be regarded as an earnest of their determination not to let mere party considerations overweigh the call of patriotism. It is for the Independents and the Liberals to adopt a reciprocal attitude, to grasp the hand of co-operation that has been extended to them by the abolition of the yarn franchise and the consequent restoration of the Congress to its original status as mainly a political body. They are now on their trial. There are, we admit, some aspects of the Patna decision with which they may not agree; such as, for example, the compulsory wearing of Khaddar at Congress functions. But it will also, we trust, be admitted that the differences that now remain relate only to non-essentials and that on essentials,—on franchise and the restoration of the political functions of the Congress—the differences have ceased to exist or if they exist are such as are capable of adjustment by an open and free discussion on the Congress platform. Will the Independents and the Liberals let these minor differences prevent the fusion of all parties in the Congress fold? If they do so, they will give a fresh proof of their reluctance to make any concession to the opinion and wishes of the overwhelming majority of their countrymen and to place the interests of the party above that of the country. The Swaraj Party has affirmed its opinion at Patna. There is no idle pretence of responding to Lord Birkenhead; there is no ostentatious flourish of meeting Lord Reading's pronouncement before the Council of State. The country has to act on its own; there is no encouragement of co-operation or conciliation. In judging the decisions at Patna we should recollect the full force of contumacy adopted by the Government. To talk now of peace is to deny all existence of the possibilities of peace. The move for peace lies with Government.

CULTURE AND POLITICS.

In an interesting interview, Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, the well-known publicist who has returned after a prolonged stay in many Western countries, has emphasised the importance and value for India of cultural contact with the West. The point hardly needs emphasis. For given normal conditions, the national ego, as some one has truly said, is sterile unless it is mated. Intellectual self-complacency and self-sufficiency will mean death to Indian culture as to any other culture. It is the duty of every Indian patriot, while retaining and reviving everything of the past that is best, to reach out in every direction to new ideas, to study the sciences, the arts, the civilisation of other countries, taking all that may be of advantage to us in our economic and cultural development. History shows that every nation reached its highest development only when its culture received stimulus by contact with the culture of other nations. Standing water, Blake wrote, breeds reptiles. We cannot afford merely to hark back to the past or to stand alone; we have to strive for our renaissance, by opening the national mind to international culture, but we shall not succeed in doing so by ignoring the difficulties in our way which have first to be removed before a true cultural contact can be established between us and the West. The cultural contact of India with the West is influenced to-day by the nature of economic and political contact. Partly because of the strength of the material motives and partly because of the character of industrialism which has become international in its scope, economic organisation is the most vital factor affecting the cultural conditions of the East. Any idea or plan of what Prof. Sarkar calls "culture contact" should consequently take into account the economic forces of the time which, after all, mould civilisation. The character of that contact, it is obvious, will depend on the need of resistance to capitalist imperialism, on our estimate of the merits of the industrial system and on our economic conditions. To ignore these salient factors in any scheme of "culture contact" is to strive for it in vain. Nor can the reaction of the political system on the cultural interests of a subject-nation be minimised. The impact of Western culture on India is less the free borrowing of a willing nation than the indiscriminate super-imposition on and imitation by a helpless one. "Culture contact" between India and the West cannot be selective and, therefore, genuine until the mode of that assimilation is cleared and made a vehicle of national will. That contact, such as it is to-day, is vitiated because, as Prof. Sarkar perceives, both the import of foreign culture into India and the export of Indian culture are in the hands of an alien agency which is the product of alien domination. We agree with Prof. Sarkar that numerous and active centres should be created to make that contact more real, though we do not think any intimate or useful contact is possible without a solution of the fundamental problem of Indian freedom. The balance of payment is heavily against India because there is no free trade.

Let us approach the question in another manner. Prof. Sarkar holds that "we are in need of a thorough-going and all-embracing internationalism" and so he wants "Young India" to adopt "a vigorous and systematic foreign policy". Now there is an intellectual superstition prevailing that "internationalism" by itself is a virtue and that "nationalism" is a vice. Yet internationalism is neither good nor bad in the abstract: it depends upon the nature of its forms. It is apparent that an international society for reciprocal self-aggrandisement is not laudable even if it were universal in character. Capitalism has, in its recent phases, become "international" but that has made it more, and not less, dangerous. England is more of an "international" force than Norway or Japan than China but we doubt whether their influence is thereby more beneficial. Nor after the massacre of Jallianwalla on the one hand and the atrocities on the Riffi and the Chinese on the other can we believe in any benevolent entity like "world-opinion" or 'civilised conscience". No doubt, what Prof. Sarkar means by "internationalism" is some comprehensive plan of cultural intercourse. By a "foreign policy"—rather an ambitious term for a dependent country—what he means is not merely foreign propaganda and establishment of publicity bureaus such as successive deputations on their return suggest nor an alliance with the Second or the Third International which some Labour leaders favour. It is more analogous to what Dr. Taraknath Das has described as "participation in world-politics" or to the Poet Tagores' idea of cultural unity. Whatever it is, it should be clearly delineated and the basis for its common action discovered. Prof. Sarkar may have in view an international programme more comprehensive than merely political propaganda but he at least should realise that it is the political subordination of India which prevents any other subject from reaching the people. It was not without reason that Mr. Bernard Shaw called such "outraged nationalism" a curse because, as he said with reference to Ireland, "it stands between Ireland and the light of the world. . . The great movements of the human spirit which sweep in waves over Europe are stopped on the Irish coast by the English guns of the Pigeon House Fort." That was long before Ireland became a nation and won the Free State. India is, in fact, a vital factor in international politics but that does not help her much since the independence of India is not wholly compatible with the interests of any nation. It is not possible for her to develop an energetic foreign policy or a true internationalism so long as she remains socially divided and morally weak. As Gandhiji in his reply to the American invitation has aptly observed, "if I go to America or to Europe I must go in my strength, not my weakness,—the weakness, I mean, of my country". Till we attain that strength through unification and liberation, if we have to part from humanity we may say with Emerson that we part in order to meet on a higher plane of unity.

Notes of the Day.

Despised and Rejected.

Judges in South Africa occasionally realise the absurdity of racial discrimination although they are under the sway of corrupt vindictiveness and have to exonerate Whites who insult Indians. In a recent case, an indian committed the crime of sitting beside a European in a railway compartment. There was a scene of hubbub. The judge, however, appreciated the dictatorial manner of the White hooligan and said:—

> "I have every respect for a coloured man like the accused, who has got on and who knows how to behave himself. I admire such people tremendously, but if after getting on they wish to place themselves on the level of the European, then I think they are going a bit too far. Everybody will admit that it would be a very bad thing if the South African Railway Department allowed coloured people, however respectable they might be, to travel with Europeans."

The gesture of respect for the coloured man amounts to a show of theatrical fuss. The Indian is a contemptible item inspite of the mighty respect professed by the judge for the coloured man.

No Local Option.

After deep cogitation lasting for months, the Governor has disallowed Mr. R. G. Pradhan's modest bill for Local Option which received widespread support all over the Presidency. The reason assigned is similar to that which the Government urged in their reply to the representation of the Deccan Sabha—in fact, it is the one reason always assigned in this country for obstructing all progressive and beneficent measures, that of revenue considerations. Since anyone can quote the Bible, the authority is cited of the Excise Committee, which held that before any changes were introduced in the excise system, legislation should be passed for filling the financial gap. As Mr. Pradhan's bill discreetly left out the problem of making up the fiscal loss, the Governor having been advised to accept the recommendation of the Excise Committee has vetoed the measure. This reverence for the Excise Committee's opinion is very touching but we wish His Excellency had been "advised to accept" some other pertinent facts also. Apart from the success of local option elsewhere or the responsibility of the bureaucracy for the exhaustion of the taxable capacity, the primary fact is that the Committee itself favoured the adoption of local option as one of the steps for enforcing a policy of prohibition and for the Government to rely on its opinion when it suits it is hardly fair. More important, however, is the fact that Government in their Resolution on the Committee's Report declared that "they do not think it necessary to make the increased taxation an integral part of their new excise policy." But while the recouping of loss to excise revenue is to be no bar against the acceptance of a policy of prohibition, it is enough to mutilate and scotch a concrete proposal for furthering that policy. If the perfunctory treatment meted out to the measure is an indication of the Government's sincerity in promoting prohibition, we prefer Sir Basil Blackett's frank negation.

Dadabhai Statue

The arrangements on our streets follow the clumsiest promptings of the authorities. We have been accustomed to regard them as immutable. The passivity is marked in our whole-hearted acceptance of the features, not seldom the worst, which disfigure the cities in the West. Many of our street names, open spaces, recreation-grounds, buildings, gardens and parks are an unmistakable tribute to our artistic ignorance as is the indifference with which we distribute our statues, like so many cotton bales. Could any sane man imagine the reason why Ranade's statue was given the site on the Cooperage? Ranade is placed in surroundings in which he must be suffering a daily martyrdom unknown to St. Francis. But that is not the only statue dumped down on a prominent but wrong place. Prominence is, it should now be more generally recognised, only one of the factors which should decide the suitability of the site for a statue. The size, form, design of the statue and the personality represented by it must be aided and set off by every expressive feature harmonising with services and ideals of the individual whose memory is perpetuated. We do not, therefore, think that the Dadabhai Memorial Committee have been well advised in selecting the Flora Fountain site for the Dadabhai statue. The loud vulgarity of the place seems altogether alien in spirit. It is, as a site for the statue, the least expressive. It will not, moreover, be adequately responsive to the sculptor's demands. The meditative spirit of the statue will require a quieter and shaded spot, a spot where the violent rays of the sun toned down by trees will not compel the onlooker to fly away from the place. If, however, the Committee can obtain the space and shade adequate and essential for the statue, some of the bad aspects of the site would be diminished. But if the site cannot be secured, the best site for the statue will certainly be the corner of the Esplanade Maidan, not the one occupied by the existing monument, facing the Dhobi Talao junction of the roads. It is there that Dadabhai's countrymen will be given the opportunity of his *darshan* every time they go in and out of the real Indian city. The corner will be peculiarly suitable as a much-needed relief to the statue. The shaded roads flanking the statue, the group of trees around and the green maidan behind will not only appropriately set off the statue and enhance its beauty, they will also afford to the onlooker the shelter and the space necessary to enable him to observe the statue with leisure and without the nerve-racking distractions of the traffic. The sculptor's work, moreover, will not be spoilt by the direct onslaught of the violent rays of the sun likely to misinterpret the sensitive adjustment of his planes.

Telephone Fiends.

The case in which Pherozesha Kavasji Chinoy, alias "Fram," was charged with outraging the modesty of a Parsi lady through the telephone, has been decided, and the accused has got the punishment he deserved. That Bombay, like every big city in India and elsewhere, abounds in telephonic fiends is an open secret. The difficult task of tracing the culprits has deterred many persons from taking the necessary steps for bringing such society pests to book, but, thanks to the skill and ability displayed by the Complaints Manager of the Telephone Company, Mr. Jal R. Patel, assisted by Inspector Dyer in charge of the case, men of the type of "Fram" have now realised that their nefarious activities will not escape the arm of the law. The Telephone Company has earned credit by the smart capture of the culprit by the Complaint Manager, whose services deserve due recognition by it.

THE CONQUERORS CONQUERED.

(BY M. M. GIDVANI.)

It was said of Greece that she conquered Rome by her Arts. The same may be said of India and England. It is very largely true that India is conquering England by her civilisation. This conquest, however, is as slow and imperceptible as the other one viz., the conquest of India, by England is rapid, loud, and obtrusive. England Heralds her conquest by machine-guns aeroplanes, motor-cars, wireless telegraphy, and now the Radio, while India sends her philosophy and religion through a Vivekananda or a MaxMuller. The influence of India on England is subtle. It resembles those geological movements which go on every day, every minute, imperceptibly but none the less surely beneath the earth's surface. We are not conscious of them but they are there all the same. Here and now, a personality has felt their existence and said so. It may be a Ronaldshay yesterday or a Lytton to-day, but the fact is that those who are gifted to know things beyond the surface, also know it that the contact of the two races is not in vain and that though the complaint is against the cultural invasion of India by Europe, it is true that side by side with this is going on an invasion of the West by the Philosophy and Literature of India. It may safely be said that if there is some such thing as conquest of thought, then India is "conquering her conquerors."

The Poet's Example.

While I was in Europe, I had opportunities of coming in personal contact with some of the celebrities there and they all bore testimony to the valuable contribution which India had made to European thought and was every day making. While at Glasgow, attending the Christian Students' Conference, presided over by Viscount Grey, where a number of prominent Indians and Anglo-Indians, among others Sir William Marris, were present, an English lady-preacher, speaking on the subject of Christian Ideals in Government, told the following story. She was present at a luncheon party at London, where a distinguished company had met to do honour to a guest. When this gentleman arrived, the assembly was so struck with his personality that they all stood up involuntarily in reverence and the feeling was that the guest had entered as "a King-Emperor among men"! And this guest was Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore. Proceeding to comment on this, the speaker said "And *he* is a *foreigner*, an *Indian*? And *he* belongs to an inferior race which we are out to govern and civilise through our missionaries". This woman reminded one rather forcibly that she was speaking at a Christian (almost a missionary) conference. Another lady, an Englishwoman and a Principal of a Training College, described her trip to India and Shantiniketan and how she was impressed with the life and atmosphere there. And she held out the life of the poet as an ideal for a teacher. She exhorted the teachers to follow his example of self-abnegation.

Another time it was just an ordinary lesson in Drawing and Hand-writing which we were taught at the London Day Training college as a part of our training in Pedagogy. I was doing my drawing more amusedly than with the zeal of an expert. My teacher, seeing me draw commented "You cannot show me another hand like that in all London. You Indians have such fine hands. You are all born Artists" Indeed, so great was the compliment and so very accustomed are we to hearing of our defects here that I felt not a little proud and thought myself a master painter, a Watts or a Gainsborough, smothered by the progressive system of instruction, in India.

India—as Guide.

Later, I attended the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon and met there some of the best men and women of England. Among these was Mr. John Drinkwater, the poet and dramatist. I had a motor drive with him from Stratford to Leamington Spa and the third with us was Mr. Dent, the enterprising publisher of People's Library. Drinkwater did not think much of Tagore's English but he thought he must be wonderful in Bengalee. Of Sarojini's poetry he spoke appreciatively and he considered her verse exquisite. Another distinguished Englishman I met there was Mr Edmond Holmes, the well-known educationist, and author of "What is and What might be". Mr Holmes was anxious to know about India and he told me that Europe was then looking to India for Light. "Even for Education we have to come to you to learn." He said and he wondered why Indians went there for Education. The conversation turned on Philosophy and Mr. Holmes referred to a book "The Indian Origin of Plato". This was written by an Englishman and published by the Plato Society of London, which had at first rejected the thesis.

From Stratford-on-Avon I went to Oxford. I attended there a holiday course in Eurhythmics of Monsieur Dalcroze of Geneva. Eurhythmics is education through music, through rythm, through plastic movement. This is now very popular in European schools and almost every elementary teacher learns it. While I was undergoing training I could not help thinking that Eurhythmics was similar to our Gujarati Garbhas and I thought that, in some respects, the latter were superior. The teachers told me that they had learnt Indian music from an Ustad and thought it more scientific than European music.

A Satisfying Theory.

But I forgot to say that Mr. Holmes believes in Karma and Reincarnation. As a matter of fact he thinks that these theories offer the only satisfactory solution of life and its inequalities. His admirable

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PRINCE'S ROMANCE

ESCAPADE FROM ASYLUM

LONDON'S CLEVEREST DETECTIVES HOOD-WINKED.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Constantinople.—Feridoun Pasha, father of Prince Seifeddin in a statement criticised the Prince's treatment in the Asylum in England and alleged that he was allowed to see nobody and was not even told about the great war or the death of his brother. The Prince was allowed out once a week. He was warned that an attempt to secure his release would be made on 31st August. He managed to get rid of the keeper who always accompanied him, and embarked on a pleasure steamer to France where he met his parents and proceeded by aeroplane to Paris. Fifteen of the cleverest detectives of London searched for them in Paris. They evaded them by frequently changing hotel and changing taxis several times during each trip. Once they heard that detectives were about to raid their hotel. They rose at four in the morning; the Prince shaved off his beard, dodged his pursuers and remained in hiding until passports had been obtained. Then he motored to Marseilles and embarked on the steamer "Phrygie" in second class as more likely to escape attention. They were greatly indebted to certain French personages who helped them in every way.—Reuter.

FIGHTING COMMUNISM.

MR. BRUCE ON GLORY OF EMPIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Melbourne.—In the course of a speech at a meeting of the National Federation, Mr. Bruce denounced the cowardice of Governments decilely obeying the commands of a handful of extremists, and said the State Labour Governments and the Labour Members of the Federal Parliament had encouraged and assisted those who were acting the laws of Australia and openly favoured a system which was tried and found wanting in foreign countries.

"We glory in belonging to an Empire, the greatest civilising influence the world has ever known, and shall fight to the utmost our opponents' attitude, namely, 'to hell with the Empire.'" We will adhere to the principle of the fullest assistance in the common defence of the Empire, compatible with our population and financial resources and we will support above all white Australia." He concluded by saying that the only issue was law and order against the direct action of communism.—Reuter.

EARLY END PREDICTED.

SHIPPING STRIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Sydney.—An early end of the shipping strike is predicted, the only point outstanding being the strikers' demand for full pay during the strike which is likely to be waived. It is believed that the unanimous decision of the waterside workers to work all the ships even if the strikers had been replaced will profoundly affect the situation. —Reuter's Special.

39 SHIPS IDLE!

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Melbourne.—Thirty-nine ships are now idle in the Australian ports.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN'S UNIONS.

Fremantle.—Lumpers have declared the steamer "Orviete" from London black until crew attends the meeting of the Australian Seamen's Union. The "Orvietoe" has decided not to call at Fremantle but will proceed to Albany to which place the representatives of the strikers have also gone to interview the crew of the "Orvietoe."—Reuter's Special.

"THE WAY TO GO HOME."

Cape Town.—After its departure the "Arundor Castle" wirelessed as follows:—"This is the way to go home." This had an immediate effect in the ports of South Africa, especially at Durban where the number of vessels held up has dwindled from 25 to 19 and further two are expected to sail this afternoon.

BRISK RECRUITING.

The recruiting of the crews here continues freely. The crew of the "Edinburgh Castle" which has just arrived here have announced that they do not intend to join the srikers.—Reuter's Special.

"SAILING OF ARUNDEL CASTLE."

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Cape Town.—The sailing of the "Arundel Castle" is the most important event since the seamen's strike began. It has immensely perturbed the strikers who had hitherto regarded it to be impossible to secure South African crews, but hundreds of suitable men are now offering their services. The crew of several other ships are conferring on the position as the result of the sailing of the "Arundel Castle."—Reuter.

IN DURBAN.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Durban.—The steamers "Portcurno" and "Largolaw" have sailed from Durban. The steamer "Garth Castle" which was held up at Lourenco Marques owing to the refusal of the crew to take the ship to sea unless the strike was settled sailed with the original crew.—Reuter's Special.

NO BREAD

RIOT IN TEHERAN

MARKET CLOSED: MEJLISS MOBBED.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Teheran.—September 23rd.—On the pretext of lack of bread a large mob consisting of men, women and children closed in the market and mobbed the Mejliss, demolished doors, windows and furniture in the session room. Some members were mobbed and escaped with wounds. Section of the mob tried to take refuge in the Soviet legation.

The Military Governor and Modaress tried to pacify the mob, but without success. Later, military detachments patrolled the Mejliss building, but the demonstrations continue.—Reuter.

TURKEY AND MANDATED TERRITORIES

FRENCH WILD CANARD EXPOSED.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Moscow.—The Tass Agency states that competent Turkish circles have authorised it to declare that there is absolutely no foundation for the statement attributed to the Turkish delegate at Geneva by a French correspondent, namely that the Soviet Ambassador at Angora has worked out a programme of propaganda in the Mandated Territories with the object of causing insurrections in Iraq, Syria and Palestine if the League of Nations failed to comply with the Turkish demands regarding Mosul.—Reuter.

NO FAITH IN TURKISH PLEDGES!

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Geneva.—Col. Amery, interviewed by Reuter, emphasised the necessity of a representative of the League investigating the question of the very deplorable deportations in Mosul and declared the suggestion that Britain should forthwith clear out of Mosul was unthinkable in view of Britain's pledges to the Allies and the Anglo-Iraq treaty and also from the necessity of establishing a safe frontier to enable Iraq to develop peacefully. Abandonment of the territory claimed by Turkey would mean the loss of about a quarter of the revenue of Iraq and corresponding increase in the British burden.

With regard to the alleged Turkish offer to cede territory in the region of Dariah, Col. Amery said no such offer was made to him. The small strip of territory concerned was insignificant and no faith could be placed on the Turkish pledges, after Rushdi Bey's refusal to renew the pledge to abide by the Council's decision.—Reuter.

DEPORTATION OF CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Geneva.—The British Delegation has requested the Council of the League to meet at the earliest possible moment to conside the correspondence with regard to the deportations of Christians from the districts adjacent to the Brussels line and Mosul. The Delegation states that in view of the Turkish denial of the reports of the deportations the Council should immediately take steps to satisfy themselves whether the reports of the High Commissioner of Iraq are founded on facts. The League should forthwith send a representative to the locality near the Brussels line to investigate and report immediately to the Council in the event of a similar occurrence in future. The British and Iraq Governments would welcome the presence of such representative on their side of the Brussels line and afford him every assistance to fulfil his task.

The Note says action of the Turkish Government in deporting Christians from the villages between the Brussels line and the frontier, unquestionably are violation of the Treaty of Lausanne and will modify the present state of territories, of which the final state will depend on the decision to be reached with regard to the frontier.—Reuter.

TURKISH EMBASSY'S EXPLANATION.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Turkish Embassy in London states that the Turkish Government's enquiry on the spot with regard to the assertion that the Turkish Army patrol had violated the Brussels line showed that the Iraq Army outpost on the 12th September, fired on the Turkish outpost at Sheikh Youssouf on the west bank of the river Hazil and that the Turkish returned fire whereafter the explanation occurred and the Iraq outpost acknowledged that it had fired mistakenly.—Reuter

DR. NANSEN TO ACT AS COMMISSIONER

LONDON, Sept. 23.

No confirmation is available of the rumour that the British division is being sent to Iraq. Dr. Nansen's name is mentioned for acting as the League's Commissioner to investigate into the deportations of Christians along the Turco-Iraq border.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Melbourne.—The general election will be held on November 14th.—Reuter.

HANDS OFF CHINA!

PROTEST AGAINST USE OF INDIAN SOLDIERS

OCTOBER 11—S. AFRICA DAY.

A. I. C. C. MEETING CONCLUDED.

The All-India Congress Committee concluded yesterday after adopting several important resolutions.

The Committee protested against the use of Indian soldiers for suppressing the Chinese movement for freedom, condemned America's ban on Mr. Saklatwala M. P. and endorsed the draft constitution of the Spinners' Association.

The Committee has recommended to the Congress organisations to call public meetings of all parties on 11th October 1925 to protest against the treatment meted out to Indian settlers in South Africa.

A resolution supporting Mrs. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill fell for want of a seconder.

(From our Special Representative).

PATNA, Sept. 23.

The All-India Congress Committee began its sitting at 9 to-day and finished its agenda by eleven thirty. The resolution unanimously passed was that of protest against the use of Indian troops in China for suppressing the Chinese discontent. Babu Shiv Prasad's resolution asking the Congress to invite savants, intellectuals and politicians of other Asiatic countries to India for the next Congress initiated discussion which led to no tangible conclusion. Gandhiji said he was to be converted to the idea that the work of Asiatic Federation was urgent in India. Deshbandhu Das liked the idea but, then, Das thought in Empires.

Ex-Convicts and Franchise.

All the other resolutions were referred to the Congress Executive Committee as matters of detail, and the proposal of Lala Dunichand, a Swarajist, that the All-India Congress Committee now in session should express an opinion as to what the Swarajists should do regarding the franchise disqualifications of persons who had suffered political conviction was declared out of order as the matter was held to be within the undisturbed competence of the Assembly Swarajists. Pundit Motilal explained what had already been done. He pointed out he had used his discretion in pressing the particular class of grievances which must be first removed. Now Gandhiji can after the change in the rules made by Government stand for election. Amidst general laughter Gandhiji expressed his hope that he would not suffer the temptation. The committee soon came to an end after an impassioned speech on the part of Mahatmaji as to the seriousness of the step he was taking. The Congress political work would be now more and more under the control of those who thought with the Swarajists but those who made khaddar the chief expression of their interest in national work could be enthusiastic workers of the Spinners' Association.

Swaraj Party Meeting.

At two in the afternoon Pundit Motilalji met the general body of members of the Swarajya Party and explained to them in a well balanced and temperate speech certain aspects of the changed situation. He said they were glad to find that they had better confidence from the public now than before and in the work in the Council. He dilated upon their achievements in the C. P. Council and Bengal and hoped for better organisation and results. He was aware a party might arise in the country which might contest their election, but he hoped they would remain united and indeed augment their strength. He held that the Swaraj Party members could well be members of the Spinners' Association.

Gandhiji Meets the Spinners.

Gandhiji also met the workers believing in spinning and put before them the original draft with the very severe amendments it has gone through. There are now proposed two classes of workers—members and associates. The latter only can pay in money or yarn to the funds of the Association. Gandhiji is going to issue the final rules when the discussion is over, possibly late this evening.

The main All-India Congress work at Patna is thus over in a spirit of harmony and goodwill.

HABITUAL WEARING OF KHADDAR.

DISCUSSION IN A. I. C. C. MEETING.

PATNA, Sept. 22.

An interesting episode took place at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee when an amendment to the surprise of the Swarajists was passed demanding all Congress members to be habitual users of khaddar. The voice of protest was raised by Mr. Sen Gupta who said that although the Bengal Nationalists had no objection habitually to use khaddar great difficulty would be experienced by the Maharashtra members who entirely disfavoured such a proposition. Thus there was every fear of Congress membership dwindling down. Several Swarajist members including Pandit Motilal Nehru explained the difficulties of enforcing every Congress member to wear khaddar on every occasion.

Mahatma Gandhi gave a patient hearing and pointed out that the resolution would clip the wings of the Swarajists who were already avowed to wear khaddar on ceremonial occasions. He asked the house to reconsider the decision.

Mahatma Gandhi's appeal produced a deep effect on the audience and when the question of the habitual wearing of khaddar was put to vote again it was defeated by a large majority.

In the course of the debate Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said that the Congress was yielding on almost all points to the Swaraj Party.

Mr. Sen Gupta took it as an insinuation on the Swaraj Party. He challenged Pandit Malaviya to become a member of the Congress under the money franchise and come to the Cawnpore Congress to defeat the Swarajists. Pandit Malaviya had forgot, said Mr. Sen Gupta that the Swaraj Party was an integral part of the Congress and that no one could be a Swaraj Party member without becoming a member of the Congress. Pandit Malaviya knew that he was not supported by the country. The Swaraja Party, continued Mr. Sen Gupta, realised that they were carrying a policy which was best suited to the country. The very day they would know that they were not supported by the country they would give up their policy.

"WASTE OF TIME."

Moulana Shaukat Ali remarked that the Council entry was a mere waste of time. Their work inside the Councils was a nonentity. They were merely giving a chance to the Swarajya Party because he did not want that another weak party should go to Councils.

Dr. Pattabi Sitaramaiyya remarked that the Swarajya Party had betrayed the trust reposed in them. (Swarajist members: No, certainly not).

At the later stage of the debate Pandit Motilal Nehru took strong exception to this remark. He said the orthodox non-co-operators opposed the clause in Pandit Motilal's resolution requiring the Congress to take up and carry on all such political work as may be necessary in the interest of the country.

Mahatma Gandhi in order to make the clause more explicit by way of an amendment added the words "in accordance with the programme and policy of the Swarajya Party."

Those who opposed the clause feared that Congress would henceforth be the Congress for Councils and Assemblies.

Pandit Motilal Nehru protested strongly against the omission of the clause.

Mr. Sen Gupta pointed out that they were supporting all clauses of the resolution relating to spinning with the sole idea that the resolution in its entirety would be carried. It was unfair, he said, that at the last moment the clause which the Swarajists strongly favoured should be omitted.

Mahatma Gandhi pointed out that no question of honour was involved if the clause was accepted. He appealed to every member to exercise their own independent judgment.

The proviso was finally carried.

The original resolution on franchise was put to vote as a whole and declared carried.

The meeting adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S CONTENTION.

PATNA, Sept. 23.

The chief point to which Pandit Malaviya drew the attention of the Congress Committee last night in urging the omission of the proviso of the Congress taking up political work of the Swarajists was that he feared that this would deter other political parties like the liberals from attending the Congress. They would realise that the Congress was merely supporting the policy of the Swaraj Party and not of the parties. If the proviso was omitted the Liberals would have the same right to join the Congress as others.

The oppositionists who carried the proviso maintained that the door was already open to the Liberals according to the new fran-

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THE RESIGNATIONS

WILL THEY MATERIALISE?

INDEPENDENTS VACILLATING

PATNA, Sept. 23.

The Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party is meeting this morning to endorse the Congress Committee's resolution on the yarn franchise and also to deliberate on the Swarajists' resignation from the Assembly.

PATNA, Sept. 23.

Before the general meeting of the Swaraj Party to-day, Pandit Motilal Nehru reviewed the activities of the Swaraj Party. He was glad that the Swaraj Party to-day was the dominant political party in the Congress. They started with a minority at Gaya, but to-day they found themselves in the majority. Though the Congress had entirely taken up the work of Swarajists the latter would not altogether merge therein. It would carry its own policy and method within the Congress. He hoped the country would place confidence in the Swaraj Party when the Congress at Cawnpore would ratify the decision arrived at the All-India Congrsss Committee. They wanted vigorous work and during these three months they should pursue the National work with ardour and devotion.

Referring to the Swarajists' resignation from the Assembly, Pandit Motilal said that the Independents who initiated the move were not quite sure of themselves. They had not yet made up their mind to resign in a body. If all the Independents resigned Pandit Motilal assured them that all the Swarajists would also resign. He carried the resignation of the Swarajists in his pocket. He thought that probably the resignations would not materialise. If the matter had been left to himself alone he would have never advised resignation without seeing what attitude the Home Government took in connection with the demand of the Assembly. —A. P.

SIMLA BOMB EXPLOSION.

SERIOUS RESULTS,

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The special police inquiry into the mysterious bomb explosion which occurred in the Police Lines, Kaithu, Simla, when Gurkhas were holding their *Dussera* festival the other day is still proceeding. The results of the explosion have been very serious. A Garnwali servant was killed outright and two small Gurkha boys aged 7 or 8 have succumbed to the injuries in the hospital. One policeman and one Gurkha rifleman together with two other Gurkha boys, brothers of the dead children, and a Kali employee of the Municipality have received more or less serious injuries. Several persons also received slight injuries from flying fragments. The bomb was apparently a mills bomb and an old one of military manufacture. No arrests have been made up to the present.—A. P.

BOULTONS' TRIAL.

WHERE THE BORROWED MONEY WENT

LONDON, Sept. 22.

On the resumption of the hearing of the Boultons case Mr. Whatmore giving evidence said that he was unable to find any trace of Boultons being credited with two thousand sterling in respects of taking over of the Boultons banking business by the Alliance Bank but from a document he found that apparently it was never intended to make any credit. The hearing was adjourned till 24th September.—Reuter's Special.

SHANGHAI SHOOTING INQUIRY.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Peking.—The Chinese note to the British Legation objects to the holding of the proposed judicial enquiry into the Shanghai shootings because necessary evidence could not now be obtained and a fresh investigation would only complicate the issue. The note suggests utilising the findings of diplomatic delegates together with the report of the Chinese Government delegates as the basis of negotiations.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

political feeling against Gandhi which doubtless exists in some portions of Maharashtra through the Mayor of Calcutta considerably amused the house and certainly annoyed the no-changers. But the latter fell in with the Gandhi idea of yielding to the Swarajists and even the tail end of part B of the resolution which blesses the Swaraj Party's work in the legislatures was passed after a few parries and thrusts in which operation the Swarajist show as very good spinners of words. The tail end that which will make the new dog wag in the Swarajist direction is interesting. I quote the tail end of part B in full.

"Provided that the work in the legislatures shall be carried as in accordance with the policy and programme laid down by the Swaraj Party under the constitution framed by the Party and the rules made thereunder subject to such modifications made by the Congress as may be found necessary from time to time for the purpose of carrying the said policy."

This was a bitter pill to swallow for the Gandhi men and the swallowing was made none too easy by the declaring of Pandit Motilal Nehru that the proviso part must not be changed by a comma. The majority for him was about thirty in the house and he knew it as he declared.

DISCUSSION AT PATNA

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

IMPRESSIONS OF A. I. C. C. MEETING.

(From our Special Representative.)

PATNA, Sept. 23.

I am giving these impressions early on Wednesday morning after having gone round to various provincial leaders of opinion whose memory of yesterday's All-India Congress Committee session which adjourned to-day to 9 a.m. is still fresh. In many cases that remembrance was likely to be confused because throughout the period of 3 to 10-30 in the evening the Committee members were subjected to internal verbal commotions of the type which disturb our Indian vegetable markets when lively bargains are being effected over cauliflowers and carrots. The Bombay Congress enthusiasts may ask whether the Congress Committee reminded me of our Crawford Market. Not exactly. I will not go so far as that. But Mahatmaji had to give severe admonitions again and again at the spirit of listlessness combined with irrelevancy of observation exhibited in so distressing a manner by a section of the house. Thus the business done was the wrangling over for an hour and a half as to the constitutional competency of the Committee to change the constitution. And when the sallies of wit on both sides were exhausted the house settled down to the long resolution standing in Pundit Motilalji's name for the revision of the franchise as recommended by the Working Committee. Before the latter met early yesterday morning I had an intimate talk with one of its prominent members who was frank about the dissentient attitude he was bound to take up that attitude about the insistence on wearing khaddar always by Congress workers. I found that in Bengal there were a considerable number of lawyer politicians who wore gowns made of foreign cloth and I noticed that they were not very anxious to see that what is termed "this fad of Gandhiji about khaddar on all occasions" should be any longer tolerated.

SWARAJISTS' DIFFICULTIES.

When the long resolution came up for discussion the leader of the Swaraj Party and from to-day the real leader of the Congress political organisation handsomely declared that as for himself the khaddar wear was no problem at all with him. He always wore khaddar on all occasions and was likely to do so but he recognised that others had difficulties. A part of his lengthy and, I am sorry to declare, cumbrously worded resolution concerned itself with the connection of the Congress visavis the Spinners' Association and for two solid hours the lawyers wrangled over it. The rank and file behind them in that khaddar carpeted sultry hall made ridiculously inappropriate remarks.

SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Although the chaff was good natured it led occasionally to exhibitions of personal dislike. "Where are" said some lawyers, "the rules of the Spinners' Association?" Officially this Committee knows nothing about it. We are asked to take for granted the existence of the things which are to be born to-morrow. Mr. Kaujalgi from Karnatak was the only old timer who stuck to his guns and his object. This was the necessity of clearing up a lot of confusion about the activities of the Khaddar Board. "Was the money in the hands of the Khaddar Board to be handed over to the Spinners' Association?" He pointed out that there was distrust and disappointment about the operations of the Board in several quarters. A shadow of grief passed but only for a moment on the ordinarily serene countenance of Gandhiji when he heard these remarks and he explained the working of the new Association and the necessity of transferring the funds of the Khaddar Board to it in a manner which showed the unprejudiced mind from what a higher plane he regards the working of human activity in bettering the life of society. To quote his own words he admitted that to-day the Khaddar Board enjoyed a philosophic independence of action. It had even challenged the decisions of the Working Committee. This was a statement which made the house explode into agreeable laughter and the tension of feeling created by the idea being discussed *sotto-voce* in every nook and corner of the hall that the Congress money now with the Khaddar Board could be captured by the Spinners' Association melted down again into a flow of good humoured banter and Gandhiji assured the house that although from now the Congress would be run by the politically minded class the money it would spend on Khaddar would be very cautiously spent if the Committee of the Spinners' Association was to dispose of it. "But I deny," he said, "that the Khaddar Board has been a failure, and, in answer to the query why a new Association should replace that Board it, he emphasised that he was giving freedom of work and scope of work to both the Congress and the Spinners' Association by this step.

A BITTER PILL FOR NO-CHANGERS.

The other matter which was then discussed was the one I have previously referred to: "Should Congressman habitually wear Khaddar?" Pandit Malavivaji made an extraordinarily attractive speech suggesting that the resolution should say that Congressmen should wear Khaddar preferably but if that was not possible always at least cloth from yarn made in the country. The hair splitters had a roaring chance to exhibit their energy and talent.

The moment this speech was made, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta astonished the Maratha no-changers by making an explanation about the difficulties of Maharashtra in wearing Khaddar. The explaining of the

(Continued in Col. 5)

PT. MOTILAL'S MOUSTACHE

SIMLA LADIES' AESTHETICISM

SHOCKED AT LEADERS' VANDALISM ON THEMSELVES,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

A very interesting function took place in Simla on the eve of the departure of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party, on Friday the 18th September. Having been invited to lunch by a group of distinguished ladies Panditji was presented with an extraordinary and amusing address in the following terms:

To Pandit Motilal Nehru, M.L.A., Leader, Swaraj Party. On the opening day of the Legislative Assembly we the petitioners belonging to the superior sex looking down from the heights of heaven were much grieved to behold the worthy leader of the Swaraj Party bereft of his moustache and shed many tears. The petitioners consider that the leader of the Swaraj Party has been guilty of destroying one of the beauty spots of the nation by this sacrilege. By this ruthless act the Assembly Hall looked denuded of its best ornament as does the Devan-I-Khas without the peacock throne. The petitioners consider this act on the part of the leader above named to be a bad example to the other members of the Assembly. They fear that the other members may likewise take it into their heads to destroy other beauty spots—e.g. Mr. Jinnah may grow muttonchop whiskers, Mr. Goswami an unruly beard like Rasputin's or Nawab Ismail Khan a goaty beard on his smooth chin. God help India from such a national calamity. The art-living petitioners can only forgive Mr. Rangaiyer for removing his bushy beard and trailing locks as they consider this to be a merciful act on his part as far as the terror-stricken children of India are concerned for in spite of being a Non-cooperator he has proved himself a co-operator in the cause of child welfare.

The petitioners' aestheticism was shocked when they heard that there was a suggestion that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel should use the cruel blade of a Gillete on the venerable and snowy growth that adorns his chin. The petitioners pray that a permanent injunction may be passed against these worthy Senators of the Forum restraining them from further mutilation of this national beauty spots on the ground that India will be deprived of the occasional visits of American tourists and consequently the country will suffer a great economic loss. The undersigned petitioners hereby beseech Pandit Motilal Nehru and pray to him on bended knees to allow the down-like beautiful sumbal-tresses to adorn his face once more and thus restore one of the greatest national monuments before the dawn of another year.

The address was signed by among others Mrs. Bholanath; Lalita Roy, Hera Singh (Mrs. Vivek Singh) Gian Wati Kapur, Amir N. Shafi, Geti A. Basrir Ahmad, Sushila Seth, Premlal Gamba, C. B. Sethi, Raja Gupta, S. Rup Kaur Mrs. J. Haji, Sushila Sultan Singh, Savitri D. Roy, Champa Malhotra, Anne Mullick, Mrs. D. Chananlal, Juhan Ara Shah Nawaz.

PANDITJI'S EQUALLY INTERESTING REPLY.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was as might be expected equal to the occasion and replied to the members of the superior sex in the following terms:—

Mrs. Bholanath and others of the superior sex:—I am obliged to you for the address that has just been read. I shall treat it as a valued souvenir and it shall go to my children and children's children as an heirloom so that they may learn by the mistakes of their ancestors. You have placed me in a great difficulty. My sense of chivalry extends to the whole of the superior sex and I know that there are those in it who admire me and not merely my late moustache. It is impossible for me to say at the present moment what the result of a plebiscite of the whole sex will be. While I appreciate the sentiments you have expressed I must find means of consulting those who have not signed this address. Being accustomed to the procedure in the Assembly I can only think of the very familiar motion that the Bill be circulated for opinion. Meanwhile I promise you that it will have my earnest consideration. (Here Sir Mohammed Shafi whispered something to the speaker who continued). My friend Sir Mohammad Shafi who has not yet shaken off the dust of office suggests another official formula and I gladly accept it. It is that I shall grow my moustache again if it is necessary in the public interest. I hope this will satisfy you. I thank you again for the interest you have taken in my moustache. I hope I shall live to interest you in me as I am.

ALCOHOL FROM DOUGH.

INVENTOR'S APPARATUS CONFISCATED.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Berlin.—After the demonstration by Andrusiani before a number of industrialists of his invention for extracting alcohol from dough the customs officers confiscated the apparatus. Before the demonstration which was held at the biggest co-operative bakery in Berlin, the customs officers threatened to arrest Andrusiani and the owners of the bakery on the ground that the demonstration would be "moonshining" and the bakery thereby become "illegal still." The officers were finally induced to permit the experiment but immediately after the experiment sealed the apparatus, seized the alcohol obtained by the process and advised the inventor to apply for a licence to continue his experiments.—Reuter's Special.

MR. PRADHAN'S LOCAL OPTION BILL.

GOVERNOR DISALLOWS INTRODUCTION.

POONA, Sept. 23.

In intimating to Mr. R. G. Pradhan M. L. C., the Governor's refusal to accord his previous sanction to the introduction of Mr. Pradhan's Local Option Bill the Private Secretary writes to Mr. Pradhan as follows:

"With regard to the preliminary point whether His Excellency's previous sanction under Section 80 C of the Government of India Act is required or not I am to say that His Excellency after considering your arguments and on the advice of his legal advisers has decided that the Bill is a measure affecting the public revenues and cannot, therefore, be introduced without his previous sanction. As His Excellency has already explained to you every endeavour has been made to meet your wishes and the possibility of amending your Bill in such a way as you suggest so as to provide that effect should not be given to its provisions until the taxation necessary to prevent any loss of revenues had been passed by the Legislative Council has been carefully examined but no such amendment has been found practicable. As matters stand however it is only the Bill in the form in which it was submitted with your letter of June 28th that is before His Excellency for consideration and in this connection I am to remind you that the Excise Committee stated in paragraph 212 of their report as follows: Before any steps are taken to introduced any changes into the present excise system the necessary legislation should be passed which may enable Government to impose the taxation requisite to avoid financial difficulties.

His Excellency has been advised to accept this recommendation of the Excise Committee and does not therefore find it possible to accord his sanction to the introduction of your bill."—A. P.

COAL TRUCE HITCH.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH MINERS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The important conference between Mr. Baldwin and the Executive of the Miners Federation was held at Downing Street today with regard to the Coal truce hitch cabled on 18th September. After the conference it was officially announced that the Premier had agreed to consider the miners' arguments and to meet them again on 24th September.

It is understood that the Mines Department agrees with the coal-owners in the view that Mr. Cook had declared, namely, failing satisfactory settlement a fresh crisis would arise as serious as in July.—Reuter.

TRIBESMEN CONTINUE TO SUBMIT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Paris.—A message from Fez states that the submission of the tribesmen continues slowly and is due to their desire that the French should first occupy their territories. Abdel Karim is vigorously countering the movement by taking hostages everywhere.—Reuter.

DEATH OF A FRENCH SUPPORTER.

Fez.—Caid Ahmed Benabd-es Zelem of Kacem who was a stannch French supporter and awarded Legion of Honour for valour has been killed during the clearing-up operations in Doukane zone. The loss is regarded as serious for this important section.—Reuter.

THE RIFFI FORCE REPULSED.

Madrid.—The Riffi force made its way Spanish forces are encamped with the object of surprising the company of the Foreign Legion and a body of riflemen from the rear, but was repulsed. Some of them while fleeing leaped from rocks into the sea and were drowned.—Reuter.

FRENCH LOSSES AT MOUSSEIFRE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Paris.—A Beirut message says that the French losses at Mounseifre on September 17th were 40 killed and 80 wounded, most of them slightly.

(Note.—It was reported on September 18th that previous night Druses attacked the French garrison at Mousseifre and the fight raged till ten in the morning when the Druses retired leaving several hundred dead.)

PRINCE IN ARGENTINA.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Junin, (Argentina), Sept. 22.—The Prince of Wales caused great gratification at the banquet at Mendoza, reading the whole reply to the toast of his health in Spanish. Later His Royal Highness attended a ball. He will sail on the "Repulse" on September 27 and arrive at Spithead on October 1.—Reuter.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN PERSIAN GULF.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Geneva.—Lord Robert Cecil alluded to the criticisms that Persia had not taken steps to limit and control the extensive illicit traffic in the Persian Gulf. He was convinced that complaints originated through oversight on the part of the Persian Government and he had drawn their attention so that Persia should not be exposed to charges which the Persian delegation naturally condemned.—Reuter.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION.

ONLY FIVE MILLS WORKING.

EXODUS OF MILL OPERATIVES.

RUSH AT THE DOCKS.

The mill strike has completely paralysed the textile industry in the city and the situation is beyond control now. The few labour leaders or rather sympathisers with labour in their hardships are quite helpless and can only watch the situation with folded hands. A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" saw two of these leaders and asked them what they proposed doing now and they replied beyond making representation to the Government to institute an enquiry into the present industrial crisis they did not think they could do anything further at present. In the meanwhile though labour is not organised in this city and the workmen have no solid unions of their own, their behaviour so far has been exemplary. Though they have had no accredited leaders or authorized spokesmen and have not met in open or secret meetings to discuss the situation, yet their brotherly sympathy for their comrades in distress is unmistakable everywhere. Their present attitude is a marvel even to many officers of the law. Whenever the operatives down tools the police become the silent spectators and if they have to clear any people collecting in a crowd it is the pedestrians who watch them out of curiosity rather than the mill-workers themselves.

MORE MILLS CLOSED DOWN.

On Tuesday only 12 mills out of 82 were working in the city. On Wednesday the Dadar and DeLisle Road divisions presented quite a deserted appearance, as out of 58 mills in these two divisions (18 at Dadar and 40 at DeLisle Road) only two were found working. These two mills are in the latter division. In Dadar the industry is entirely at stands-still, all the 18 mills being closed down. One or two mills attempted to work, but in an hour or two they had to be closed down. The Tardeo and Girgaon sections, which had not been affected so far by the strike fever, caught the infection on Wednesday and some mills were closed down in these localities also.

Out of the 12 mills working on Tuesday the following 7 mills were closed down on Wednesday:—

Dadar:—Chhoi Silk Mill and Indo-China.

Tardeo:—Alliance Cotton Mill.

Girgaon:—Victoria and Swadeshi (Bombay United).

Mahaluxmi:—Bomanji Petit.

DeLisle Road:—Imperial.

In the whole of Bombay only five mills are working now out of a total of 82, namely: (1) Colaba Land (Colaba), (2) Manekji Petit (Tardeo), (3) Bombay Dyeing and (4) Indian Woollen (DeLisle Road), and (5) Framji Petit (Mazagon). Even in these mills some trouble was reported to be brewing and some operatives were inclined to go home in the morning yesterday, but being not decided in their minds they continued working. It is impossible to say what may happen regarding even these few mills in the course of the next few days. In all seventy-seven mills are now affected, throwing out of employment nearly 140,000 operatives.

RUSH AT THE ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

Since the strike began every day there is a tremendous rush in the Alexandra Docks of passengers who want to go to their homes on the coast. Hundreds of men and women are sleeping in the shed over-night to get the first opportunity to get in the steamer. A representative of the "Chronicle" witnessed a harrowing scene at the dock on Wednesday morning. A huge crowd of operatives of both sexes were standing at the gate to go to the steamer which was waiting for them. The gate being closed they had to stand in the scorching sun for a considerable time with heavy loads of boxes, gunny bags and brassware, while at the ticket office, there being no queue formed, these people were seen jostling one another roughly in their efforts to reach the aperture and secure their tickets first. Those who were strong enough climbed the window sills over the heads of their comrades to get the tickets quickly and as soon as they got them they rushed towards the wharf for the waiting steamer. The average exodus of the mill-operatives is estimated at 5,000 per day from the Alexandra Dock alone, while the G. I. P. Railway carries every day quite a large number of workmen to their homes in the ghauts.

The police arrangement in the mill areas is as rigid as before and police officers with posse of armed police constables and sowars are still parolling the strike affected localities as they fear that their withdrawal will give badmashes an opportunity to harass and rob the public in broad day-light.

URGENT NEED FOR OFFICIAL ENQUIRY

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. R. R. Bakhale of the Servants of India Society, member of the Textile Workers' Deputation, made the following statement regarding the present mill situation:—

I am convinced that the present strike has been forced upon the operatives by the mill-owners. The 11½ per cent. wage-cut taken by itself is more than enough to provoke a people to express their condemnation in the strongest way possible under the circumstances. But over and above the wage-cut, the reduction in working hours is spreading gradually in several mills which again diminishes the men's earnings by 16 2/3 per cent. Moreover, now-a-days not a week passes when we do not read in papers notices announcing the closing down of one mill after another. There is thus not only no security of getting wages, but there is no security of employment also! Under these provoking circumstances what are the helpless workers to do but to take recourse to the only measure by which they can demonstrate to the world their resentment and anger? Differences there may be as to the opportuneness of the strike; but I believe there can be no dissentient voice throughout the country, except perhaps that of the mill-owners, about the justness of the strike. But as we have seen in the present struggle, opportuneness is not a strong point even with the mill-owners who are highly educated, fully organised and are supposed to be business men of strong common sense. Why should, therefore, the illiterate, unorganised and simple mill-hands be denounced for lack of opportuneness when in times of provocation such as these, sentiment and passion are bound to reign supreme?

I find some angry comments in the Press and private conversations against the members of the Textile Workers' Deputation and other friends of labour because, they did not, it is stated, use what little influence they possess in averting the strike. Now in the first place, the statement is not wholly correct. Some of our friends in the Deputation did try to avert a strike, but they seem to have failed—a fact which clearly shows the intensity of resentment which the operatives are feeling for the action of their masters. Secondly, even supposing for a moment that the Deputation and other well-wishers of labour did not try for averting the present catastrophe, are they to be blamed for this? It is the moral right of the worker to refuse to work if he does not agree to the terms dictated by his master; and no one can legitimately interfere with the exercise of that moral right especially when one has neither any effective alternative to suggest nor the power to give him his reduced wage. Moreover, how can the Deputation as a whole carry on pronaganda of asking the men not to go on strike when it has failed to bring about compromise with the mill-owners? The Deputation explored all possible avenues of effecting a compromise and went more than half way to meet the mill-owners; but its each and every proposal was rejected and the mill-owners did not budge an inch. Even the Bombay Government refused to come to the help of the workers. Under these depressing circumstances, it was too much to expect of the Deputation to carry on agitation against the strike.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MILL-OWNERS.

I am afraid that by to-morrow the strike will become general and, in my opinion, the mill-owners themselves have contributed not a little to making it so. Because I find from the number of mills closed, nearly half of them have been closed by the management themselves on account of the fear of their buildings and other property being damaged and thus they helped to create a panic in the minds of the operatives. Had they shown a little courage, the strike would not have perhaps spread so rapidly. But now that it has become almost general, I feel it will last at least two months. I do not think that any efforts of terminating the struggle earlier will be fruitful. The friends and well-wishers of labour who have tried so long for avoiding the men's miseries, know their weakness that in the absence of any organisation their word will not carry much weight with the men. I am equally doubtful as to whether anything substantial can be done by way of giving them relief. No labour organisation has got funds enough to provide for two months for the widespread unemployment of over a lakh of people. And in the present financial depression, public response for help to the strikers may prove to be inadequate to meet the situation. The only thing, therefore, that can be done under the circumstances is to carry on intensive propaganda both in the Press and on the platform and create such public opinion as will force the Government to inquire into the condition of the Textile Industry. I know the mill-owners do not want such an inquiry. But the mill-hands who are as much interested in the industry as the mill-owners, do want it because they are convinced that without it, their purpose is in great peril and, therefore, they have a right to ask Government to institute an enquiry immediately. I believe it is this enquiry which will ultimately save them and not anything else. I suspect that after the termination of the present strike, there will be a temptation on the part of the mill-owners to cut down their operatives' wages still further either by direct cut or reduction in working hours and this process may go on indefinitely. The best way, therefore, to stop this victimisation of the operatives is to get the industry thoroughly examined.

EXCISE DUTY.

I am firmly of opinion that the abolition of the Excise Duty alone will not make the chances of the operatives brighter or more secure. I find that an attempt is made in certain quarters to show that there is a vital connection between the Excise duty and the wages. We have repudiated this connection more than once and I desire to repudiate once again, although we have supported the abolition of the duty on its merits. I, therefore, feel that the Press and the public owe it to the poor mill-workers and to themselves to demand the immediate institution of an enquiry either by the Tariff Board or by some other agency.

In less than a year we saw two big strikes in India, one on the N. W. Rly. and the other in Bombay. Industrial unemployment, especially in times of depression, seems to be fast spreading in India. The Government should, therefore, I think, take this problem of unemployment into serious consideration and adopt measures to meet it.

THE EXODUS.

I am glad the strikers are leaving Bombay. It is injurious to their health to stay here in an unemployed state. They have, therefore, adopted the wise course of going to their villages and taking rest. I think it is the duty of the Bombay Government to give them financial help in the form of free passages for their home journey and give them all other facilities such as free food and other comforts during their journey.

MILLOWNERS' COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From the labour point of view, Mr. Joshi rightly deserves nothing but congratulations as he has shown full sympathy towards mill-hands in asking direct questions in the Legislative Assembly pertaining to the present depression in the textile industry in this country. He attributes the present state of things in the commercial world, not only to the Japanese competition but to the inefficiency on the part of mill-owners and to their huge commission on production. Mr. Kasturbhai in defence of his colleagues said that only two out of eighty-four mills in Bombay take commission on production when he well-nigh forgets to lay before the Assembly clearly that in his own centre of business without "exception all the mill-owners charge their commission on production." Owing to this there is a marked difference in the proportion of commissions which the Bombay and Ahmedabad mill-owners get. In Ahmedabad a mill with only four hundred looms and about twenty thousand spindles fetches to the Agent an extraordinary huge commission of about two lakhs.

In Ahmedabad the major part of the proceeds is taken away by the mill-owners who have courage enough to join hands with Bombay owners in demanding abolition or suspension of the Excise Duty. Are the Mill Agents in the city of Ahmedabad justified in asking the Government to remove the Excise Duty when they totally exclude labour which is of equal importance with capital from participating in profits? How many mill-owners have built chawls for their employees or have maintained schools or creches for the children of their mill-operatives? The only thing they dare do is to cut their wages without sacrificing even to a smaller extent their commission when though they well know the depression in the market. The best remedy to avert such crises is not in the way in which the mill-owners approached the Government but to learn to put something by for a lean year and divide the profits equnlly and wisely between the shareholders, employees and the Agents. As long as one of the three predominates the others there can be nothing else but trade depression and ruin of the only industry in the country.—Yours, etc.,

SHAREHOLDER.

Ahmedabad, Sept. 21.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool Sept. 23.

October	12.95+.1
November	12.83 +.3
December	12.82+.2
January	12.79+.2
March	12.81+.1
May	12.85+.3
July	12.77+.2

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

November	23.30+.5
January	22.45+.5

London, Sept. 22.

Exchange Belgium	111.35
Exchange Athens	330.00
Cuban Sugar Sept. sellers 11/3	

SHERIFFIAN PROPAGANDA

FALSE REPORTS ABOUT MEDINA

A SYRIAN LEADER INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Tewfik Sherif, the Hon. Secretary of Syria Khilafat Committee Damascus arrived in Bombay on Wednesday by steamer "Jehangir" direct from Mecca. Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" he stated that the news about the bombardment of Medina and the demolition of the tomb of the Prophet and other tombs was totally false. The rumour had been spread by the Sheriffian agents, with a view to prejudice Muslim world against Sultan Ibne Saud who was an unknown figure before his conquest of Hejaz. "The main object of the Sheriffian agents is that the Muslims of the world, being perturbed over these baseless rumours ask the foreign non-Muslim powers to interfere in the affairs of Hedjaz but I don't think the Muslims of the world are so foolish as to believe these baseless rumours or in their thoughtlessness invoke the aid of non-Muslim Powers." He said that when he started from Hedjaz for India, Sultan Ibne Saud's armies were besieging Medina. The Sultan had strictly ordered their armies not to take artillery or even machine guns with them to Medina front. He had moreover enjoined on them to remain at a certain distance outside Medina so that even rifle bullets should not hit the tombs. Consequently his army was five miles from Medina and had stopped only provisions and ammunition to reach the Sheriffian garrison besieged in the forts of Medina. To my knowledge and before me the Sultan assured the Muslims that he would sacrifice his all for the safety of Medina.

Asked about the capitulations of Sheriffian army at Medina he said that he had no knowledge as he was on sea.

Asked as to the reason of his visit to India, he said that it was purely non-political. "As a Muslim I have my religious sentiments for Hedjaz and am anxious to see it free from non-Muslim control and in good condition. Hence I have come to India to discuss the future of Hedjaz with the leading Musalmans of India."

BRITISH GOVT. AND OPIUM CONVENTION.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Geneva.—In the Committee dealing with dangerous drugs Lord Cecil announced that Canada had ratified the Opium Convention. it being the first country to do so. He added that the British Government had obtained necessary powers from Parliament to ratify the Convention. He finally urged all states to follow suit.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICAIL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari who was a member of the Council of State representing West Bengal Non-Mahomedan constituency is seeking re-election to the Council.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has been elected member of the Congress Working Committee.

The Patna Municipality presented on Wednesday evening an address of welcome to Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi was throughout Wednesday busy with the members of the Spinning Association advising them how to develop spinning.

Pandit Motilal Nehru met Gandhiji at four and discussed with him various questions relating to the Spinning Association.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left Patna on Wednesday night for Bombay. She will be here in time for the great public reception organised for the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly tomorrow.

Mr. Sen Gupta has left Patna for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET CLOSED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The Share market was closed.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-second pence and demand ready one shilling six and three sixteenth pence.—A. P.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service)

Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

23rd September, 1925.

October.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	24.16	24.35 +19	23 34	—82
LIVERPOOL	12.94	12.93 —1	12 50	—44

Sewri Closing Rate: Rs. 436-4-0. Khandi Closing Rate: 434-8-0

Weather:—53.8

TRAIN THE YOUTH.

TO ORGANISE WORK IN VILLAGES.

From our Special Representative).

PATNA, Sept. 23.

An important activity this morning while the All-India Congressmen were hammering out the final form of the last batch of resolutions was the holding of the volunteers' executive meeting Dr. Hardikar had managed to interest a number of young workers locally in his propaganda and at the meeting he was authorised by the All-India Volunteers Board of the Hindustan Seva Dal to take eleven organisers from Karnatak to Cawnpore to help the Cawnpore Congress Reception Committee to train their volunteers. Maulana Shaukat Ali, the President of the Board, has issued the following appeal to the country. Mrs Sarojini Naidu, he begins by remarking the very probable President of the Cawnpore Congress and a member of the All-India Volunteer Board this year, has promised all help to the Dal during her presidency. "Train the youths," is his slogan. "Before leaving Bombay for Patna", he says "I was asked by Principal Gidwani to see him in the hospital where he was lying ill after an operation. He requested me as President of the Seva Dal this year to bring to the notice of all Congress organisations to take up seriously the question of physical development of the youth of India, of training them to control themselves as well as large crowds in these days of unfortunate excitement in the country. It is a very fine idea and, therefore, I gladly take this opportunity to request all provincial and subordinate Congress committees to help the Dal in their great ambition to enrol and train all youths in India to know ordinary drill and elementary rules of controlling crowds and to carry on sustained work. I hope all district Congress committees will start within their respective areas so that we may have a very large body of capable workers to organise the khaddar and political work in the villages of India".

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—A message from Constantinople states that aviator Nogues who left Lebourget aerodrome on September 19th on his flight to Teheran has arrived in Constantinople. The next stage of his flight will be Baghdad.—Reuter.

Warsaw.—The Polish airman Rajski has arrived here after a flight of 17,850 kilometres in 47 hours 20 minutes via Paris, Biarritz, Tunis, Athens and Constantinople. He flew without a stop for seven hours.—Reuter.

Teheran.—Imad Sultaneh who resumed the portfolio of Public Instruction ten days ago was officially introduced to the Mejliss on Tuesday morning as the Minister of Public Instruction by the Premier.—Reuter.

The Armies of Wessex and Mercia engaged in the Army Manoeuvres carried out the preliminary operations The downpour of rain continued from the dawn till dusk. The outstanding points of the day were the remarkable speed of the new methods of transport, brilliant reconnaissance by aircraft, and march by one division of seventeen miles in five hours.—Reuter.

Paris.—After the Cabinet discussion on the postal strike M. Chaumet, Minister of Commerce announced that he would summarily dismiss those responsible for the strike which was a revolutionary attack on the State and which no Government could tolerate.—Reuter.

Brussels.—According to "La Dernier Heure" while returning from India King Albert will stop at Egypt and officially visit King Fuad.—Reuter.

Paris.—A message from Constantinople states that the aviator who left Lebourget aerodrome on the 19th on a flight to Teheran has arrived in Constantinople. The next stage of his flight will be to Baghdad.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 23. Racconigi.—Italian Princess Mafalda and Prince Philip of Hesse were married this morning in the presence of the royal family.—Reuter's Special.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

An exciting moment in Tuesday's match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Middle Sex which the latter won by one goal to nil.

The Middlesex defending.

HANDS OFF CHINA.

(Continued from page 7.)

chise. Let them come to the Cawnpore Congress and capture it. But they knew that the country was not with them (Liberals) and that unless the Liberals got power they did not mean to join the Congress.

A hitch occurred between Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya towards the end of the debate on the alternative franchise, when the latter declared that the Swaraj Party has betrayed the trust imposed upon them. Pandit Motilal Nehru took it as an insult, as the leader of the party and said, "I care a jot for you." After the resolution on the franchise was passed Mahatma Gandhi tactfully referred to this unhappy incident and advised Motilalji that a leader had often to brook insults. Although Panditji had embraced poverty for the cause of the country mere pauperism would not help him to lead the country. Motilalji expressed regret for the incident and hoped to abide by the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. Dr. Pattabhi also regretted the unhappy occurrence.—A.P.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

SYMPATHY WITH CHINESE.

PATNA, Sept. 23.

The All-India Congress Committee concluded to-day after adopting several important resolutions. One supporting Mrs. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill was lost for want of a seconder. The resolution expressing sympathy with the Chinese in their struggle and protesting against the despatch of Indian soldiers by the Government of India to suppress the Chinese movement for freedom was passed unanimously. A resolution favouring the formation of a political sufferers' fund was ruled out of order. The Committee condemned the action of the United States Government in refusing passport to Mr. Saklatvala the Communist M.P. The Committee endorsed draft constitution moved by Mr. Gandhi for the Spinners' Association.

Indians in Burma.

The All-India Congress Committee adopted the following resolutions this morning:—

In the opinion of the All-India Congress Committee the Expulsion of Offenders Bill now before the Legislative Council of Burma which seeks to authorise the expulsion from Burma of non-Burmans who have been convicted of certain criminal offences or ordered to furnish security for good behaviour though general in character seems principally aimed at Indian residents in Burma. The Bill renders insecure the position of Indians residing in Burma for trade or otherwise and puts an affront upon them implying as it does that there must be many bad characters among Indian residents requiring the drastic course of expulsion provided for in the Bill The Bill moreover ignores the fact that Burma is part of British India that it discriminates against its non-Burman inhabitants. The Bill whilst seemingly protecting Indians domiciled in Burma in effect affords no protection at all as has been clearly pointed out by one of the members of the Select Committee appointed by the Burma Legislative Council to examine and report upon it.

11th October—South Africa Day.

2. The All-India Congress Committee expresses its deep sympathy with the Indian settlers in South Africa in their troubles and assures them of all the support that it is within the power of the Congress to give them to maintain their position and self-respect in South Africa. In the opinion of the All-India Congress Committee India should not become a party to any scheme of repatriation whether described as voluntary or compulsory. The Congress is further of opinion that the Bill proposed to be passed by the Union Parliament is manifestly in breach of the settlement of 1914. The A. I. C. C. suggests to the Congress organisations to call public meetings of all parties on the eleventh day of October 1925 to protest against the treatment meted out to the Indian settlers in South Africa.—A.P.

PLEA FOR NEW FRANCHISE.

PATNA, Sept. 22.

Recommending that the House should favour a change in the Congress constitution in respect of franchise Mr. Sen Gupta reminded the members that in 1921 the had broken the constitution over and over again. In Bengal they had carried the work through the Executive Committee. In India the whole responsibility was theirs (the All India Congress Committee's). They were going to be lawbreakers with regard to the procedure so that the work might be carried on. When Government in Bengal arrested workers under the Ordinance every necessary measure was adopted by a single person. They wanted national work. They could not do it because of the present franchise. He apprehended that if they waited for a change till December for the Cawnpore Congress things would grow worse. In the meantime if they brought a new franchise they could act more vigorously and smoothen the work of the Congress.

Maulana Mahomed Ali said if they wanted to make any change in the constitution they should be unanimous.—A. P.

MR. PATEL TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Mr. V. J. Patel left Simla to-day and will reach Bombay, Victoria Terminus on Friday afternoon. He proposes to stay in Bombay for sometime and therefore all communications to the President, Legislative Assembly should be addrssed to Arya Bhawan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4 till further instructions. His further programme will be announced later on in due course.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and the different village Congress Committees along with the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party receive the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel who returns to Bombay to-morrow (Friday) by the Punjab mail.

The Secretaries Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request all the Volunteer Corps to be present at the Victoria Terminus tomorrow (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to receive Mr. Patel and accompany the procession from V. Station to Congress House. The Officer Commanding, Hindustani Seva Dal will be in charge.

PANIPAT MOHURRAM CASE.

KARNAL, Sept. 22.

In connection with the Panipat Mohurram case the Special Magistrate Mr. Waugh framed charges to-day against thirty accused on charge of being members of an unlawful assembly and causing disturbance to the Mohurram procession. All the accused pleaded not guilty.—A.P.

TEN CONQUERORS CONQUERED.

(Continued from page 6.)

little treatise on education. "The Problem of Education—a tract for Teachers" discusses the problem of education in all its aspects. Not the least of these is the problem of Nature and Nurture, Heredity and Environment. Holmes considers the various theories and thinks that there is a heredity of the soul besides social heredity. This brings him to Karma and Re-incarnation and the conclusion he arrives at, after examining the main theories, is that "the theory of a re-incarnating ego which the Hindus have known for thousands of years, is the only satisfying theory."

Holmes is not the only thinker of eminence who believes in the Hindu doctrines. Of the continental writers I know of Maurice Maeterlinck, the famous dramatist. The author of the "Blue Bird" is also the author of "Mountain Paths" which is none the less important because it is a work in prose. In the last two essays of this book, called Karma and Re-incarnation, Maeterlinck discusses the Hindu doctrines at length and the conclusion he arrives at is a similar one. He cannot prove scientifically the truth of the doctrines to European but, for himself, he is satisfied that in the two doctrines is found the solution to the riddle of life. He finds it impossible to reject summarily as a myth what Millions of highly civilized men have believed as true for ages.

'The Swami's Room"

But perhaps the most remarkable conquest of England by India was a Hindu temple at Stratford-on-Avon. This was a small room in the beautiful house of an English countess, Lady Sandwich, whose guests I and Drinkwater had the honour to be. I had talked to Holmes and others, given interviews to some and signed autographs for others and I was anxious to have some quiet time when my kind hostess referred me to a "room upstairs" which she called the "Swami's Room". Presently I found myself in a Hindu temple! There was a carpeted room, idols, photos of Swami Vivekananda, flowers, and Hindu religious books. This was the only place of its kind I had been to in Great Britain and the few hours that I passed there in silent thought were the happiest of my life there and they form the happiest recollection of my tour in Europe. I guessed that my kind hostess must be a disciple of the great Swami and when, later, I found her distributing flowers from the Swami's room to a group of English friends I had no doubt of it and began to ask myself the question "Who was ruling Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespear or Vivekananda?" or in other words "Who had conquered, India or England?"

PROTEST AGAINST AHMEDABAD TOWN PLANNING.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22.

A public meeting was held this evening to protest against the Ellis Bridge Town planning scheme prepared jointly by the Town planning board of the Ahmedabad Municipality and the Notified Area Committee. Mr. Swaminarayan M.L.C. who presided over the meeting said that the scheme was useless, costly and ruinous to the poor peasants. Mr. Vallabhai Patel, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality who was present at the meeting said that he knew the heart of the peasants and would hear what they had to say but he had a right to do what he honestly thought was proper for relieving the dense congestion of the city.

A resolution of protest against the scheme was carried by a majority.—A.P.

NEXT LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the last Provincial Liberal Political Conference at Poona, a meeting of the Ahmedabad Liberal League held yesterday under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Ramanbhoy resolved to invite the next Conference to Ahmedabad during the Easter holidays. It was also resolved to request Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to preside over the Conference.—A. P.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAM. BOARD.

PROPOSITION TO DECLARE IT ILLEGAL FAILS.

A meeting of the Senate was held on Wednesday, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding.

Principal A. L. Covernton moved that the following regulations be substituted for regulations 45 and 46 of the B.A. Examination regulations:—

"45. A candidate who has been found qualified for a Pass degree will be permitted to appear on a subsequent occasion at the examination for the degree of B.A. with honours, provided he has completed the minimum attendance in a recognized College at a course of instruction in the subject in which he has to appear during two terms. He will be required to take all the honours papers as defined in paragraphs 3 and 4 of regulation 49 and will be eligible for first or second class honours if he qualifies for them according to regulation 42 or 43.

46. A candidate who has been found qualified for the degree with first or second class honours in any subject or group will be permitted to appear on a subsequent occasion for the honours examination in any other subject or group, provided he has completed the minimum attendance in a recognized College at a course of instruction in the subject in which he has to appear during two terms. He will be required to take all the honours papers as defined in paragraphs 3 and 4 of regulation 49 and will be eligible for first or second class honours if he qualifies for them according to regulation 42 or 43. Candidates passing the Examination according to the provisions of regulations 45 and 46 will not be eligible for any prizes or scholarships awarded at the examination."

To this Mr. M. R. Sakhare moved an amendment adding the following sentence at the end of clause 45:

"But a candidate, who previous to graduation has attended during the four terms the honours courses in a subject at an affiliated College but has qualified for a pass degree, will not be required to keep any additional terms if he offers the same subject."

As amended the proposition was adopted

Dr A. Viegas proposed and Mr. Sakhare seconded:

"That, on reconsideration of the question, the Senate are of opinion that the creation of the School Leaving Examination Board is illegal and *ultra vires*."

The proposition was eventually thrown out, only five voting for it and 29 against.

The Senate then adjourned.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Commenting on the appointment of Mr. S. R. Das as a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, the "Pioneer" says the announcement will no doubt be received with satisfaction. Mr. Das has a reputation of being a lawyer of marked ability and has experience as Advocate-General of Bengal which will be of value to him in his new capacity.—A.P.

The Government of the United Provinces have sanctioned the award of two State technical scholarships this year of the value of £240 per annum each tenable in England for a period of two years to Messrs. Nripendra Nath Chakravarty and Syed Haider Raza for the study of electrical engineering and tanning and leather dressing respectively.—A. P.

An Ahmedabad message states:—

It is understood that the case in which notices were issued against 33 Hindus of Kasindra under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code, calling upon them to furnish security to keep the peace has been postponed till final decision of the dispute regarding fishing in the river bed at Kasindra by Sir Maurice Hayward, Home Member of the Government of Bombay.—A. P.

Nagpur, September 23rd.—In honour of the death of Mr. Stevens who was Judicial Commissioner at Nagpur the courts of the Judicial Commissioner here will remain closed to-morrow.—A. P.

A correspondent wires from Nagpur:—

The defamation case against "Pranvir" the national Hindi Bi-Weekly of Nagpur was after a protracted trial decided by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bhaisdehi, Betul District in the Central Provinces. The judgment was after three adjournments delivered at 6-15 p.m. on the 22nd instant. The Magistrate acquitted all the three accused Seth B. T. Satidas, the proprietor, Sjt. Ramgopal Vidyalankar, the Editor and Sjt. Hiral Chandak, the printer and publisher of the paper.

The following are particulars of fourteen packages of bar gold despatched to Bombay Mint to-day being the output of the Kolar mines for the first half of the current year. The Mysore mine Rs. 2,81,344/8/0, Oorgaum mine Rs. 229,863/3/0, Nundydroog mine Rs. 1,53,628/2/0, Champion Reefs mine Rs. 1,47,706.—A.P.

Mr. W. G. Gregory, Bar-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Additional Judge of the Calcutta High Court from 8th November to next 31st March.—A.P.

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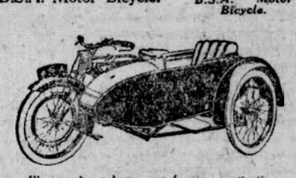

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ALL-INDIA NON-BRAHMIN CONGRESS.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

MORSI, (C. P.) Sept. 22.

A meeting of about three hundred of the leading non-Brahmins of C. P. and Berar was held yesterday at Amraoti, Rao Bahadur K. S. Naidu presiding. The meeting resolved that the second session of the All India Non-Brahmin Congress should be held at Amraoti on 27th, 28th and 29th December 1925, with Rao Bahadur K. S. Naidu M. L. C., Deputy President of the C. P. Council, as chairman of the Reception Committee. The following names were suggested for the presidentship of the Congress:—Shri Chatrapati Rajaram Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Raja of Panagal, Chief Minister of Madras, Rao Bahadur Thanikachalam Chetty of Madras, Rao Bahadur Prof Latthe of Belgaum and Dr. Ambedkar of Bombay.

The meeting urged His Excellency the Governor of C. P. and Berar to be pleased to nominate a non-Brahmin as Home Member in succession to Sir M. V. Joshi who retires next December and recommended that a deputation of the leading non-Brahmins should wait upon His Excellency the Governor of C. P. and Berar.—A. P.

FREE HAND DRAWING.

NOT TO BE ABOLISHED.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

In Press Note No. P-122, dated the 22nd July, 1925, it was made known to the public that in deference to public agitation against the orders of Government abolishing Free hand drawing as a subject for the Elementary and Intermediate grade examinations, Government had appointed a Committee to consider and advise them on the question. On further consideration of the question in the light of the opinions expressed by their advisers, Government have decided to reintroduce Free hand as a subject for the Elementary and Intermediate grade examinations. Orders are being issued accordingly. In view of this decision Government have decided to cancel the Committee.

LUCKNOW MUSIC CONFERENCE AND ARTS EXHIBITION.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 21.

In view of the success that attended the Fine Arts Exhibition and the All-India Music Conference held at Lucknow under the patronage of the U. P. Government in January last arrangements are being made to hold similar exhibitions again in December this year.

The Hon. Rai Rajeswar Bali, Minister of Education and Local self-Government, has sent out circular letters to all persons interested in music and art inviting their sympathy and co-operation in this work of aesthetic revival and informing them that at at the informal meeting held here in August it was considered that most appropriate time to open the exhibitions would be about the third week of December so as to take advantage of Christmas vacations.—A. P.

ALL INDIA MUSICIANS' CONGRESS

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22.

The All-India Musicians' Congress, which was to have been held here in April last, has now been definitely fixed for December. It has been decided to request H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar to open the Congress. A representative committee under the chairmanship of Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas is making necessary arrangements. The main objects of the Congress will be to arrive at a suitable system of Indian music. Mr. Clements, the well-known scholar of Indian music is co-operating and invitations are being sent to prominent Indian Musicians throughout India.—A. P.

KHADI BHANDAR AT JAIPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAIPUR, Sept. 22.

The long-felt want of a Shuddha Khadi Bhandar at Jaipur has at last been removed and through the efforts of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sriyut Shankerlal Banker a big Khadi Bhandar has been opened here on Monday the 21st September under the auspices of the All-India Khadi Board.

The Bhandar will deal exclusively in hand-spun and hand-woven khadi and both export and local sales would be made with only 3½ per cent. over actual cost price. Jaipur produces the cheapest khadi in India and it is hoped that much would be achieved by this Bhandar in making khadi comparatively cheaper than even mill made cloth.

HINDU-MUSLIM DISPUTES.

A BERAR INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 21.

Dr. Moonje who was deputed by the Nagpur Hindu Sabha to make enquiries on the spot in connection with the growing Hindu-Moslem disputes which have recently cropped up in several places and show a tendency to spread throughout Berar, returned from his Berar tour on last Saturday. Dr. Moonje visited Khamgaon, Akola, Murtazapur and Karanja and addressed public meetings, advising both Hindus and Moslems to settle up their differences in a manly way. He interviewed local leaders belonging to both communities, who, it is hoped, will soon bring about a settlement.

MOTORS NEAR MR. CAUTY'S BUNGALOW.

AN UNAUTHORISED ORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The accompanying is the correspondence between the Commissioner of Police, Bombay and myself, which, I request you to kindly publish in your valuable daily.

As intimated in my letter to the Police Commissioner, I went to the Colaba Reclamation at the appointed hour of the day, but to my agreeable surprise I found 3 or 4 other cars already occupying the space in front of Mr. Cauty's bungalow. Thus the previous unjustifiable direction prohibiting cars to occupy that space, has evidently been countermanded.

I may also inform you, that a similar letter questioning the legality of the order had also been addressed by Mr. B. A. Daruwalla, Pleader, who has also received a similar reply.—Yours, etc.,

K. F. NARIMAN.

Daruwalla Building,
Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, 16th September, 1925.

To

The Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.

Sir,

On Sunday the 13th instant at about 6-30 p.m., when I was being driven in my car along Cuffe Parade at the Colaba Reclamation, I noticed, that as usual rows of cars and carriages were pulled up on either side of the road i.e. along the foot-path as well as all along the opposite side at the edge of the road near compound walls leaving sufficient space for entrance and exit to the compound.

However, in front of one bungalow I found two policemen specially posted, who would not allow any car or carriage to be pulled up in front of that bungalow and the prohibited area extended only to the length of that particular compound-wall.

As there was very heavy traffic that evening and all the available space on either side was fully occupied, several cars and carriages, finding the space in front of that bungalow unoccupied, attempted to pull up there, but were promptly and very often rudely removed by the policemen specially posted on duty for that purpose.

On enquiries I learnt that the reason for this spot being declared a prohibited area was that the particular bungalow was occupied by Mr. E. L. Cauty, the Deputy Commissioner of Police. Members of the public, including myself, who witnessed this invidious distinction naturally strongly resented the special treatment to a member of the Police Force. There is no justifiable reason why a high and responsible officer of the Police Force should expect to be treated differently from other citizens. But apart from the moral aspect of it, I feel that there can be no legal justification for such an order. I may point out to you that the entrance to this bungalow as to all other bungalows was quite clear and there was no obstruction caused by cars and carriages standing alongside the compound walls away from the gates.

I shall, therefore, thank you to let me know if the said order is issued under your direction or with your knowledge and consent and under what section of the Local Police Act. As I feel convinced that law could not be the respecter of even such a "high personage" as the Deputy Commissioner of Police and therfore the said order could not be either legal or promulgated under any section of the Police Act.

Naturally I do not feel inclined to submit to such a humiliating and invidious personal distinction unless I am satisfied about its legality.

Please note that unless I receive a satisfactory explanation from you that the said order is either legal or promulgated under a particular section of the Police Act, on Sunday next at about 6-30 p.m. I intend to pull up my car near that bungalow, if there is available space, so as not to cause obstruction to its entrance or exit.

An early reply will oblige.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) KHUSHED F. NARIMAN,
Pleader, High Court.

Office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

No. 8917/151 of 1925.

From
The Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.

To
K. F. Nariman, Esquire, B.A.LL.B.,
Pleader, High Court,
Daruwalla Building,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, 17th September, 1925.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 16th September, I have the honour to inform you that no orders have been issued prohibiting cars standing in front of Mr. Cauty's bungalow.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

MADRAS COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP.

MADRAS, Sept. 22.

His Excellency the Governor has fixed October 7 for the election of President of the Legislative Council in succession to the late Dewan Bahadur Swamikkannu Pillai. The Legislative Council will accordingly meet on that date for this purpose. There are so far four candidates standing for election, namely Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chetty (representing Non-Brahmin Nationalists), Mr. A. S. Krishnarao (United Nationalist) Mr. P. Sivarao (Non-party candidate) and Professor M. Ratnaswami.—A. P.

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BAN ON MR. SAKLATWALA.

PROTEST MEETING IN NAVSARI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, Sept. 21.

Navsari, which is the ancestral home of Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala held an urgent protest meeting against the attitude of the American Government in excluding Mr. Saklatwala from America and passed a resolution of confidence in him.

On reading in the "Bombay Chronicle" about his exclusion, the local branch of the Congress Samiti called an urgent meeting on Saturday in the Town Hall. Dr. Jehangir B. Dordi was voted to the chair. The chairman said Navsari was the first to protest as it had the enviable distinction of being the home of Mr. Saklatwala as it was also of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Mr. J. N. Tata and other distinguished Indians Mr. Saklatwala had always fearlessly exposed the many deficiencies of the British Government in India, so he was very unpopular among conservative Englishmen. But Mr. Saklatwala had gone into the House of Commons with a thumping majority of 14,000 over very influential Conservative and Liberal candidates and the only people with a right to protest against him were his electors. They had all along shown their confidence in him. Mr. Saklatwala made no secret of his convictions and though he had emphatically declared his disbelief and participation in any anarchic movement, some of his words chosen at random to suit their action had been selected by the American Government as a cause for his exclusion from America. He had shown great moral courage and the courage of his convictions throughout his career and he had given up most lucrative avenues for the same.

Dr. Khandubhai Desai spoke in similar strain, and advocated the boycott of American goods as our only means of retaliation.

Dr. Dordi then put the following resolution from the chair, which was passed unanimously:—"This public meeting of the citizens of Navsari pass a vote of confidence in Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M. P. who is their fellow townsman and countryman and appreciate his great services in the British Parliament in vindicating the honour of India and express their emphatic protest against the American Government for its attitude towards him."

A lengthy telegram to the same effect was cabled to Mr. Saklatwala by the President as well as to the American Consul in Bombay.

CO-OPERATION IN BASSEIN.

A public meeting of the citizen of Bassein was held at Bassein on the 15th instant when Mr. S. K. Bole, Chairman of the Dadar Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute and Mr. Dandavate, the Assistant Registrar C. S. Bombay, addressed the meeting on "The Co-operative movement and its benefits" exhorting the intelligent members of all communities and specially those of the backward communities to take interest in this nation-building movement which was the very foundation of Swaraj and a training ground for workers in representative bodies. The Assistant Registrar specially addressed the meeting with reference to the present condition of Co-operative Societies in the Taluka and how was badly in need of enlightened public-spirited and disinterested enthusiastic workers to carry on the movement.

"PASSENGERS' DAY."

TO BE OBSERVED ON 20TH NOVEMBER.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held on the 17th instant, at the Municipal Corporation Hall with Mr. Vithaldas Damodardas Govindji in the chair. The important items discussed at the meeting were:—To hold and observe "The Passengers' Day" on the 20th November, 1925, in Bombay and other parts of India. Regarding the grant of concession to Cinema Companies it was resolved to approach the members of the Local Advisory Committee of both the Railways with a view that the Railway Conference may be approached. The other important item was the memorial which the Honorary Secretary, the Kathiawar Hitvardhak Sabha, Rajkot, forwarded to H. E. the Earl of Reading and it was resolved to support the representation.

The General Traffic Manager's letter No. 16/102 dated the 3rd April, 1925, Regarding issue of children's Quarterly Season Tickets from Marine Lines to Borivli was recorded and the reply from the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway re the complaints made by this Association Re:—Time Indicator irregularities was also recorded.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The report of the above Society of Bombay for the year 1924-25 details its varied activities during the last year. As in former years, the Society gave in the year under report generous grants in aid of several schools in Bombay and the suburbs. The Society has prepared a scheme of studentships to help intelligent students whose circumstances do not permit them to prosecute higher studies. Preference would be given to students going in for technical and professional studies. The first attempts at technical training in the shape of a Carpentry Workshop and Motor Training School located at Byculla, seem to have met with considerable success. Steps are being taken to start a training class for girls at Santa Cruz Convent to provide trained teachers for the numerous primary schools in which the Society is interested. The Society has also taken in hand the question of a High School at Salsette. But, above all, it has given special consideration to the question of vernacular education in the suburbs and invites to this problem the attention of all who have the interests of Catholics at heart. We wish the Society success in its endeavours.

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